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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Mar 2007 VOL 146 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 Mar 2007 (20070321/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.
'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

Inventor search

-- d que nos 119; d que nos 144; 8 119, 144
L15 4681 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SAKAI Y7/AU
L16 2265 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON KAWASHIMA Y7/AU
L17 958 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON INOUE J7/AU
L18 288 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON IKEUCHI Y7/AU
L19 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L16 AND L17 AND L18

STR
L7 5602 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7
L8 3127 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 1409.195/RID
L12 2974 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND X/ELS
L13 4681 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SAKAI Y7/AU
L16 2265 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON KAWASHIMA Y7/AU
L17 958 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON INOUE J7/AU
L18 288 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON IKEUCHI Y7/AU
L25 4814 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8
L26 1764 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13
L44 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18) AND (L25 OR L26)

L45 8 (L19 OR L44)

-- d ibib ed abs hitstr 145 1-8

L45 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT, 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1065333 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:413679
TITLE: Megakaryocyte classification/counting method by double fluorescent staining and flow cytometry
INVENTOR(S): Minakami, Toshihiro; Mori, Yunsuke; Tanji.

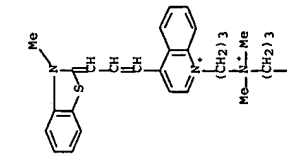
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tomohisa; Ikeuchi, Yoshiro
SOURCE: Syntex Co., Ltd., Japan
JPN. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11pp.
CODEN: JKKXAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

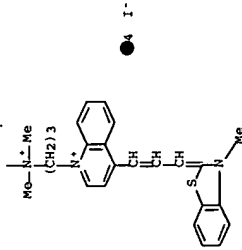
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006275985	A	20061012	JP 2005-100004	20050330
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				20050330

ED Entered STN: 13 Oct 2006
AB A method is provided for conveniently classifying/counting megakaryocytes and megakaryocyte polyoids in bone marrow aspirate with high accuracy. The method comprises: (1) adding at least two kinds of fluorescent-labeled antibodies capable of binding with megakaryocyte and different from each other in its binding epitope, and performing fluorescent staining of megakaryocytes; (2) performing centrifugal washing, and removing a supernatant; (3) adding a cell fixation liquid to fix cell membrane; (4) increasing cell membrane permeability, and performing fluorescent staining of megakaryocyte nucleus with a DNA-specific fluorescent dye; (5) applying the sample obtained by the above processes to a flow cytometer, and measuring at least two fluorescence signals from each cell; and (6) classifying/counting megakaryocytes from the fluorescence intensity difference.

IT 166196-17.4. TOTO-3
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USBS (Use)
(megakaryocyte classification/counting method by double fluorescent staining and flow cytometry)

RN 166196-17.4 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolium, 1,1'-[1,3-propanediylbis[(dimethylamino)-3,1-propanediyl]]bis[4-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetraiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L45 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-349175 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:352289

TITLE: Method of staining, detecting and counting bacteria, and a diluent for bacterial stain

INVENTOR(S): Yasuyuki, Inoue, Junya;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syemex Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1203825	A2	20020508	EP 2001-125418	200110 31
EP 1203825	A3	20040204		
EP 1203825	B1	20050921		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2002076743	A1	20020620	US 2001-5753	200110 29
JP 2002202302	A	20020719	JP 2001-335117	200110 31
JP 3888876	B2	20070307		
AT 305050	T	20051015	AT 2001-125418	200110 31
PT 1203825	T	20051130	PT 2001-125418	200110 31
ES 2244540	T3	20051216	ES 2001-1125418	200110 31
US 2004175781	A1	20040909	US 2004-803667	200403 18
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-334641 A 200011				

APP 1203825

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:352289

ED Entered STN: 10 May 2002

AB A method of staining bacteria comprises: working a polymethine dye on a sample in the presence of a substance capable of reducing nitrite ions to stain bacteria in the sample. A method of detecting bacteria comprises the following steps of: (1) working a polymethine dye on a sample by a method as described above to stain bacteria in the sample, (2) introducing the thus treated sample into a detecting part of a flow cytometer and irradiating cells of the stained bacteria one by one with light to measure scattered light and fluorescent light emitted from each of the cells; and (3) discriminating the bacteria from other components in accordance with an intensity of a scattered light signal and an intensity of a fluorescent light signal or a pulse width reflecting the length of particles to count the bacteria.

IT 150749-57-8 157199-63-8 166196-17-4 361544-72-1.

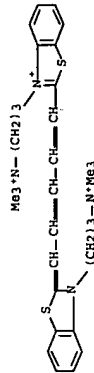
RU: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(method of staining, detecting and counting bacteria, and a diluent for bacterial stain)

RN 150749-57-8 HCAPLUS

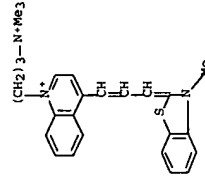
CN Benzo[h]azolum, 3-[3-(trimethylammonio)propyl]-2-[5-[3-(3-(trimethylammonio)propyl)-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene]-1,3-pentadienyl]-, tribromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 Br-

RN 157199-63-8 HCAPLUS

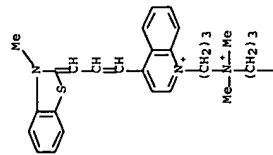
CN Quinololinium, 4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-1-[3-(trimethylammonio)propyl]-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I-

RN 166196-17-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolium, 1,1'-[1,3-propanediylbis(dimethyliminio)-3,1-propanediyl]bis[4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetraiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



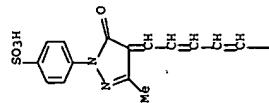
CM 2
 CRN 14874-70-5
 CNF B F4
 CCI CCS



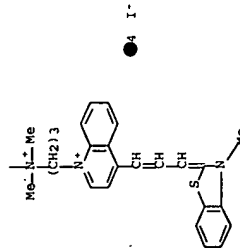
RN 335080-22-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-{4-[5-(1,3-dibutylhexahydro-4,6-dioxo-2-thioxo-5-pyrimidinyl)-2,4-pentadienylidene]-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-, compd. with N,N-diethylethanamine (1:2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1
 CRN 118702-42-4
 CNF C27 H32 N4 O6 S2

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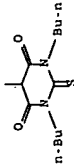


PAGE 2-A



RN 189148-50-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1
 CRN 189148-49-0
 CNF C22 H21 N2 O 5

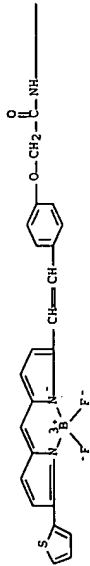


CM 2

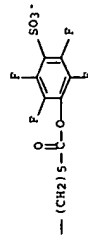
CRN 121-44-8
CMF C6 H15 N

Et
Et-
Et

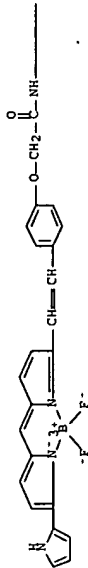
RN 361544-71-0 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro(2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-sulphophenyl
6-[[[4-[2-{[5-[(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrrol-2-ylidene- κ N]methyl]-1H-
pyrrol-2-yl- κ N]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-
sodium, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



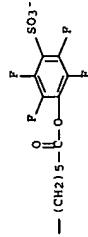
Na+



RN 361544-72-1 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro(2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-sulphophenyl
6-[[[4-[2-{[2-[[[2,2'-bi-1H-pyrrrol-5-yl- κ N]methyl]ene]-2H-
pyrrol-5-yl- κ N]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-
sodium, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



Na+



L45 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:702413 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:254110
TITLE: Method for staining and detecting bacteria
INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Junya; Ikeuchi, Yoshiro
; Kawashima, Yasuyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001258590	A	20010925	JP 2000-80998	200003 22
JP 3837006	B2	20061025		
EP 1136563	A2	20010926	EP 2001-201027	200103 20
EP 1136563	A3	20040121		
EP 1136563	B1	20060607		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR			
AT 329051	T	20060615	AT 2001-201027	200103 20
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:			JP 2000-80998	A 200003 22

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:254110

ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 2001
AB A rapid and efficient method is provided for staining and detecting bacteria even in the presence of impurities in a sample (e.g., urine, blood) without culturing it. In this method, a cationic surfactant is added to the sample containing bacteria to

promote its dye-permeability. Then, the bacteria is stained with a dye (e.g., fluorescent dye) and detected by flow cytometry.

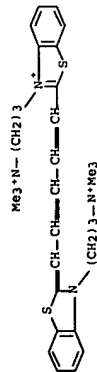
IT

150749-57-8 157199-63-8 166196-17-4
361437-94-7 361544-71-0 361544-72-1
RL: EUO (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)

(method for staining and detecting bacteria)

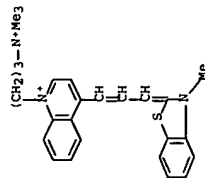
RN

150749-57-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzothiazolium, 3-[3-(trimethylammonio)propyl]-2-[5-[3-(3-(trimethylammonio)propyl)-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-, tribromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN

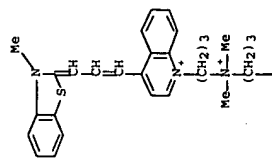
157199-63-8 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolinium, 4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-1-[3-(trimethylammonio)propyl]-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



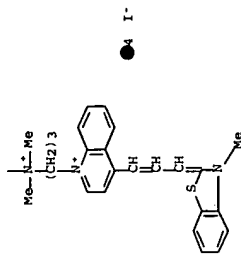
RN

166196-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolinium, 1,1'-[1,3-propanediylbis(dimethyliminio)-3,1'-propanediyl]bis[4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetraiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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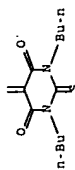
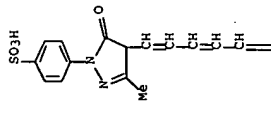
RN 361437-94-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[4-[5-(1,3-dibutyltetrahydro-4,6-dioxo-2-thioxo-5(2H)-pyrimidinylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-, compd. with N,N-diethylethylamine (1:2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 361437-93-6

CMF C27 H32 N4 O6 S2

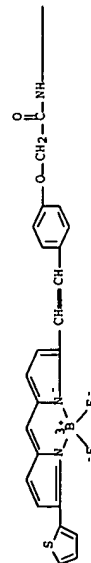


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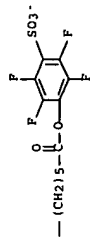
CRN 121-44-8
CMF C6 H15 N

Et
Et-Et

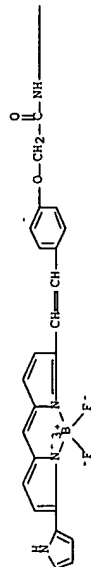
RN 361544-71-0 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-sulphophenyl
6-[[[4-[2-[2-[2-[2,2'-bi-1H-pyrryl]-5-yl-KN1)methylene]-2H-
pyrryl-2-yl-KN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-,
sodium, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



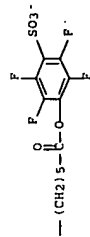
● Na⁺



RN 361544-72-1 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-sulphophenyl
6-[[[4-[2-[2-[2-[2,2'-bi-1H-pyrryl]-5-yl-KN1)methylene]-2H-
pyrryl-5-yl-KN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-,
sodium, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na⁺



L45 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:367108 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:14302
TITLE: Erythroblast diagnostic flow-cytometry method
and reagents
INVENTOR(S): Tsuji, Tomohiro; Sakata, Takashi; Ikeuchi,
Yoshiro, Oguni, Shin'ichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Symex Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: EPXDDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1004880	A2	20000531	EP 1998-310004	19981207

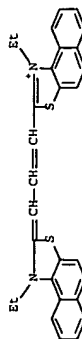
EP 1004880 A3 20030205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,

PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2000162209 A 20000616 JP 1998-336916 199811 27
JP 3886271 B2 20070228 US 1998-207995 199812 09
US 6664110 B1 20031216 JP 1998-336916 A 199811 27

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
ED Entered STN: 02 Jun 2000
GI

OTHER SOURCE(S):
ED Entered STN: 02 Jun 2000
AB Reagents and a method for simple and rapid discrimination and counting of erythroblasts in peripheral blood or circulatory system-related samples accurately with high precision is disclosed. The reagents include a hemolytic agent for dissolving erythrocytes in a body fluid sample and for conditioning leukocytes and erythroblasts in the sample to be suitable for staining, and including at least one fluorescent dye selected to stain leukocytes and erythroblasts differentially. When the selected fluorescent dye is mixed with the sample, a detectable difference in fluorescence intensity at least between leukocytes and erythroblasts arises under laser illumination in flow cytometric anal. The reagents further include surfactant added to the hemolytic agent, selected to enable flow cytometric discrimination of erythroblasts in the body fluid sample by their maturation stages.

IT 18359-88-1, NK-382
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USSES (Uses)
(erythroblast diagnostic flow-cytometry method and reagents)
RN 18359-88-1 HCAPLUS
CN Naphtho[1,2-d]thiazolium, 1-ethyl-2-[3-(1-ethylnaphtho[1,2-d]thiazol-2(1H)-ylidene)-1-propenyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



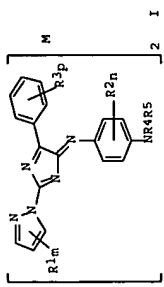
● 1-

145 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:79979 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126197074
TITLE: Optical recording material containing indolenine pentamethinecyanine dye and metal complex
INVENTOR(S): Shinkai, Masahiro; Nanba, Noriyoshi; Arioka, Hiroyuki; Kawashima, Yasushi; Ninomya, Hidetaka; Matsumoto, Kazumasa; Shimada, Fumio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tdk Electronics Co Ltd, Japan; Konishiroku Photo Ind
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.
CODEN: JKKXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. _____ KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

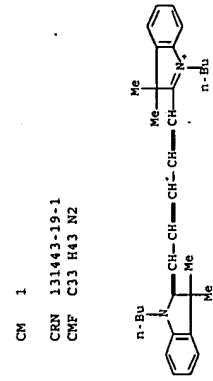
JP 08310129 A 19961126 JP 1995-142509 199505 17
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1995-142509 199505 17

ED Entered STN: 03 Feb 1997
GI



AB The material contains indolenine pentamethinecyanine dye (A) and metal complex I (R1 = alkyl, halo; m = 0-3; R2 = alkyl; n = 0-4; R3 = OH, F, alkyl, alkoxy, acylamino, alkylsulfonamide, arylsulfonamide, amino; p = 0-15; R4-5 = alkyl; M = Ni, Cu, Co, Zn, Fe, Pd, Pt, or its salt) at weight ratio A/I = (1-9)/(9-1). The dye may be ALL-12, Xn (A-2 = indolenine derivative heterocycle; L = pentamethine chain; X = counter ion). The material shows good coatability, high optical modulation, reflection, and lightfastness.

IT 131443-20-4 182023-06-5 185629-79-2
185629-81-6 185629-83-8
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(optical recording material containing indolenine pentamethinecyanine dye and metal complex)
RN 131443-20-4 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 1-butyl-2-[5-(1-butyl-1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-3,3-dimethyl-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CM 1
CRN 131443-19-1
CMF C33 H43 N2

CM 2
CRN 14797-73-0
CMF C1 O4



RN 162023-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Benz[e]indolium, 3-butyl-2-[5-(1,3-dihydro-1,3,3,5-tetramethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-1,1-dimethyl-, perchlorate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 162023-05-4
CMF C35 H41 N2



CM 2

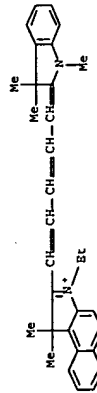
CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4



RN 185629-79-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Benz[e]indolium, 2-[5-(1,3-dihydro-1,3,3-trimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-3-ethyl-1,1-dimethyl-, perchlorate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 153313-18-9
CMF C32 H35 N2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4



RN 185629-81-6 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Benz[g]indolium, 2-[5-(5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1,3,3-trimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-1,3,3-trimethyl-, perchlorate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 185629-80-5
CMF C31 H32 Cl N2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4



RN 185629-83-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[5-(1-butyl-1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-5-chloro-3,3-dimethyl-1-propyl-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 185629-82-7
CMF C32 H40 Cl N2



CM 2

CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS

L45 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-167649 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125-81301
TITLE: Reagent and method for analyzing solid components in urine
INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Junya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 708334	A2	19960424	EP 1995-610053	199510 19
EP 708334	A3	19960918		
EP 708334	B1	20010523		
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 08170860	A	19960702	JP 1995-267454	199510 16
JP 3580615	B2	20041027		
CA 2160962	A1	19960421	CA 1995-2160962	199510 19
AU 9534366	A	19960502	AU 1995-34366	199510 19
AU 701948	B2	19990211		
EP 1089078	A1	20010404	EP 2000-123791	199510 19
EP 1089078	B1	20070228		
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
ES 2156927	T3	20010801	ES 1995-610053	199510 19
US 5891733	A	19990406	US 1995-545939	199510 20
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 1994-255580	199410 20
			EP 1995-610053	199510 19

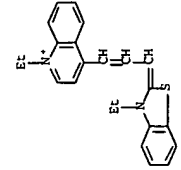
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125-81301
ED Entered STN: 26 Jun 1996
AB A reagent for analyzing solid components in urine comprising: (i) a buffer agent for maintaining pH at 5.0 to 9.0, (ii) an osmotic pressure compensating agent for

maintaining osmotic pressure at 100 mOsm/kg to 600 mOsm/kg, (iii) a first dye which is a condensed benzene derivative, (i.v.) a second fluorescent dye capable of staining a damaged cell, and (v) a chelating agent. A diluent solution and a dyeing solution were prepared from pH 7.0 50 mM HEPES, sodium propionate (in an amount to adjust osmotic pressure at 150 mOsm/kg), and EDTA tri-K salt 0.4% and a dyeing solution consisting of 400 ppm 1st dye, and 1600 ppm second fluorescent dye.

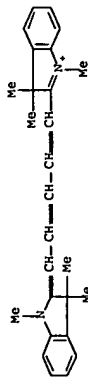
IT 514-73-8, NK-136
(Uses)
(NK 136: reagent composition containing dyes for analyzing solid components in urine)
RN 514-73-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoethiazolium, 3-ethyl-2-[5-(3-ethyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 2642-25-3, NK-321
(Uses)
(NK 321: reagent composition containing dyes for analyzing solid components in urine)
RN 2642-25-3 HCAPLUS
CN Quinololinium, 1-ethyl-4-[3-(3-ethyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 36536-22-8, NK-529
(Uses)
(NK 529: reagent composition containing dyes for analyzing solid components in urine)
RN 36536-22-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-indolium, 2-[5-(1,3-dihydro-1,3,3-trimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

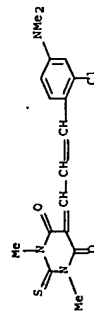


1-

L45 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:591868 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:191868
 TITLE: Silver halide photographic material with undercoated layer containing silver salt of filter dye to improve wash off speed
 INVENTOR(S): Ono, Koji; Usagawa, Yasuichi; Kawashima, Yasuhiko; Hirabayashi, Shigeto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Ind, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 PP.
 CODEN: JEXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05127312	A	19930525	JP 1991-290258	19931107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-290258				

ED Entered STN: 30 Oct 1993
 AB The photog. material having 21 light-sensitive Ag halide emulsion layer(s) on both sides of the support contains a Ag salt of a dye in 21 hydrophilic colloid layer(s) which is provided between the support and the emulsion layer. The material leaves little residual dye even when processed by a rapid process requiring 560 s to complete the processing, and has an improved sharpness due to decrease in cross over effect.
 IT 146407-84-3D, silver salt
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photog. dye, x-ray film colloid layer containing)
 RN 146407-84-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 4,6(1H,5H)-Pyrimidinone, 5-[3-(2-chloro-4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-2-propenylidene]dihydro-1,3-dimethyl-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



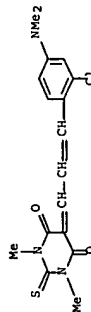
L45 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:136124 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:136124

TITLE: Silver halide photographic light-sensitive material
 INVENTOR(S): Kawashima, Yasuhiko; Kagawa, Nobuaki; Usagawa, Yasuichi; Hirabayashi, Shigeto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
 CODEN: EPXDXW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 521711	A1	19930107	EP 1992-306085	19920701
EP 521711	B1	19960619		
JP 05011408	A	19930122	JP 1991-189485	19910704
JP 2867372	B2	19990308	JP 1991-189485	19910704

ED Entered STN: 30 Mar 1993
 AB The title material contains a Ag salt of a dye which is selected from the group of 6 markush structures each containing 1 group having the structure I (R1 = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heterocyclyl; R2 = R1, H; X1, X2 = O, S) and an aromatic group joined by a linking group or 2 I groups joined by a linking group. The dyes can be in the antihalation or filter layer. The dyes are nondiffusible and the photog. material exhibit improved efflux-decoloring property during processing.

IT 146407-84-3D, silver complex
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photog. films containing)
 RN 146407-84-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 4,6(1H,5H)-Pyrimidinone, 5-[3-(2-chloro-4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-2-propenylidene]dihydro-1,3-dimethyl-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 21 MAR 2007 HIGHEST RN 927866-99-7

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L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU=ON 189148-49-0/CRN
L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU=ON 189148-49-0/CRN
L22 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU=ON 189148-49-0/CRN
L23 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU=ON L10 OR L11 OR L22

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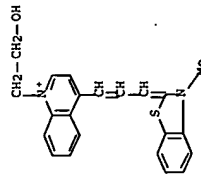
L23 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 189148-50-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 21 May 1997
CN Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

DR 139109-63-2, 251119-74-1
MF C22 H21 N2 O S . B F4
SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

CM 1

CRN 189148-49-0
CMF C22 H21 N2 O S



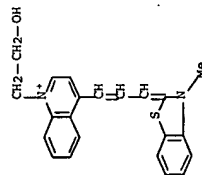
CM 2

CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS



7 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
7 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 189148-49-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 21 May 1997
CN Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
DR 625084-13-1, 199109-62-1, 251119-73-0
MF C22 H21 N2 O S
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

Species Search

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Mar 2007 (20070321/ED)

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L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-49-0/CRN
L22 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-49-0/RN
L23 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU-ON L10 OR L11 OR L22
L24 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON L23

>> e 124 not 145
L46 6 L24 NOT L45

>> d ibib ed abs hitstr 146 1-6

L46 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-2236 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:138286

TITLE: Reference object for detecting malfunction of

particle analyzer

INVENTOR(S): Kawate, Yasunori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syamex Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: Faming Zhuangli Shengqing Gongkai Shuomingshu,

36pp.

CODEN: CNXKEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1880942	A	20061220	CN 2006-10098740	20060712
EP 174145	A2	20070117	EP 2006-447087	20060706
JP 2007047154	A	20070222	JP 2006-189883	20060710
			JP 2005-203279	20050712

ED Entered STN: 02 Jan 2007
AB The title particle analyzer treats the target particles in the biosample by fluorescent staining with a certain dye, and then analyzes the stained target particles. The title reference object comprises a first standard particle treated by fluorescent staining, and a second standard particle containing fluorescent dye that can exhibit a certain fluorescence intensity. This invention also provides the method and device that uses the reference object to detect the abnormal parts of the particle analyzer.

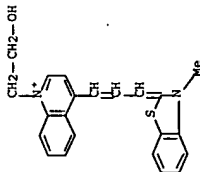
IT 189148-50-3
PL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(reference object for detecting malfunction of particle analyzer)

RN 189148-50-3 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolinium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 189148-49-0
CMF C22 H21 N2 O S



CM 2

CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS



L46 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-907438 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:393149
TITLE: Method for automatically analyzing nucleated bone marrow cell
INVENTOR(S): Tsujii, Tomohisa; Itose, Hiroshi; Konishi, Aya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syamex Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKKXAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003329668	A	20031119	JP 2002-141958	20020516
US 2003219850	A1	20031127	US 2003-436865	20030513
			JP 2002-141958	20020516

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:393149

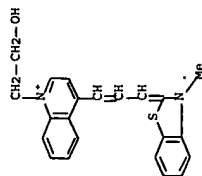
ED Entered STN: 20 Nov 2003

AB A bone marrow cell sample is divided into two samples. One of the samples is mixed with first hemolytic reagent to hemolyze erythrocytes and is stained with the fluorescent dye in the first dye solution, and the other sample is mixed with second

hemolytic reagent to damage the cells except myeloblasts and is dyed with the fluorescent dye in the second dye solution. The stained samples are introduced into a flow cytometer and the scattering light and fluorescence are measured. The difference between the intensities of scattering light and fluorescence from the first sample is used to classify and count leukoblasts, erythroblasts and fat bodies, and the scattering light and fluorescence from the second sample are used to classify and count matured myeloid leukocytes, lymphatic leukocytes and myeloblasts, and the cell number of myeloid cell line is calculated from the nos. of the matured myeloid leukocytes and the myeloblasts. Further the ratio of M/E is calculated from the nos. of the erythroblast and myeloid cell line. As shown on description above, the method was offered to obtain M/E ratio simply with high precision.

IT 189148-50-3
 RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
 (method for automatically analyzing nucleated bone marrow cells)
 RN 189148-50-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-
 benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl)-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1
 CRN 189148-49-0
 CMF C22 H21 N2 O S



CM 2
 CRN 14874-70-5
 CMF B F4
 CCI CCS



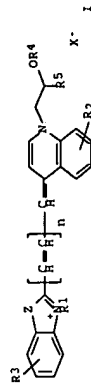
L46 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:794781 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:10511
 TITLE: Compound as dyeing agent for determining
 reticulocyte
 INVENTOR(S): Akai, Yasumasa; Sakata, Ko; Miyasawa, Kiminori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): East-Asia Medical Electronics K.K., Japan
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shengqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 34
 PP.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1154966	A	19970723	CN 1996-122614	199610 04
CN 1083839	B	20020501		199510 06
JP 09104683	A	19970422	JP 1995-260346	
JP 3425830	B2	20030714		
TW 438795	B	20010607	TW 1996-85111590	199609 21
US 5821127	A	19981013	US 1996-726637	199610 07
			JP 1995-260346	199510 06

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

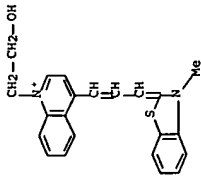
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:10511
 ED Entered STN: 17 Dec 1999
 GI



AB The compound is I (structure on page 2), where R1 is H, or low alkyl; R2, R3 are H, low alkyl- or low alkoxy-; R4 is H, acyl-, or low alkyl-; R5 is H, or substituted low alkyl-; Z is S, O, or low alkyl- substituted C; n is 1 or 2; and X- is anion. The reagents containing the above compound is used as dyeing agent for determining reticulocyte. The synthesis procedures and the reagents are described in examples.

IT 189148-50-3P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (compound as dyeing agent for determining reticulocyte)
 RN 189148-50-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-
 benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl)-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1
 CRN 189148-49-0
 CMF C22 H21 N2 O S



CM 2

CN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS



L46 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:365015 HCAPLUS Full-text

TITLE: Method for classifying and counting immature leukocytes using cell hemolysis, staining and flow cytometry

INVENTOR(S): Sakata, Takashi; Mizukami, Toshihiro; Hatanaka, Kayo
Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 844481	A1	19980527	EP 1997-120368	19971120
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 10206423	A	19980807	JP 1997-289619	19971022
US 5958776	A	19990928	US 1997-972103	19971117
CN 1183559	A	19980603	CN 1997-123137	19971119
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 1996-309492	19961120

JP 1997-289619 A 19971022

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:38386

ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 1998
AB A flow cytometry method is described for classifying and counting immature leukocytes. The method consists of (1) treating a hematol. sample with a hemolytic agent which maintains immature leukocytes in a viable state and damages other leukocytes, (2) staining the damaged leukocytes with a fluorochrome which can stain damaged cells, and (3) measuring at least one kind of scattered light and at least one kind of fluorescence of the blood cells treated in the preceding step to classify and count leukocytes based on the intensities of the scattered light and the fluorescence. The hemolytic agent contains the following components (1) a polyoxyethylene series nonionic surface active agent for fixing the cytoplasm and cell membrane of immature leukocytes, (2) a solubilizer for damaging the cell membrane of blood cells and shrinking the cells, (3) an amino acid for fixing the cytoplasm and cell membrane of immature leukocytes, and (4) a buffer for making the pH of the resulting solution 5.0 to 9.0 and its osmotic pressure 150 to 600 mosm/kg. This method can measure immature leukocytes highly precisely, and simultaneously perform the classification of normal leukocytes and the counting of leukocytes.

IT 189148-50-3

RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

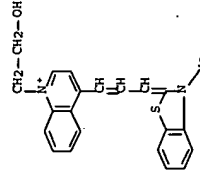
(method for classifying and counting immature leukocytes using cell hemolysis, staining and flow cytometry)

RN 189148-50-3 HCAPLUS

CN Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CN 189148-49-0
CMF C22 H21 N2 O S



CM 2

CN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS



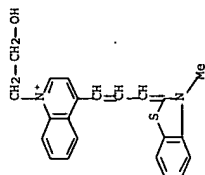
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L46 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:744047 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:11616
TITLE: A reagent for measuring reticulocytes and a method of measuring them
INVENTOR(S): Akai, Yasumasa; Hatanaka, Kayo; Itose, Yuji; Sakata, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan; Symex Corporation
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., d18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 806664	A2	19971112	EP 1997-610010	19970410
EP 806664	A3	19980408		
EP 806664	B1	20050622		
JP 10026620	A	19980127	JP 1997-88481	19970407
JP 3485436	B2	20040113		
AU 9717775	A	19971016	AU 1997-17775	19970408
CA 2202207	A1	19971012	CA 1997-2202207	19970409
US 5891731	A	19990406	US 1997-843260	19970414
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.			JP 1996-91355	A 19960412

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:11616
ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1997
AB A reagent for measuring reticulocytes comprising 21 dye which specifically stains reticulocytes and 21 dye which specifically stains leukocytes.
IT 189148-50-3
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(reagent for measuring reticulocytes and a method of measuring them)
RN 189148-50-3 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolinium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1

CRN 189148-49-0
CMF C22 H21 N2 O 5



CM 2
CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS



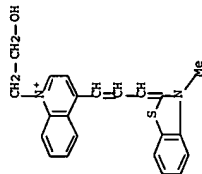
L46 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:324118 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:290389
TITLE: Fluorescent compounds and their use for measuring reticulocytes
INVENTOR(S): Akai, Yasumasa; Miyazaki, Kiminori; Sakata, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOA Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan; Symex Corporation
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 767382	A2	19970409	EP 1996-610036	19961004
EP 767382	A3	19980225		
EP 767382	B1	20030521		
JP 09104683	A	19970422	JP 1995-260346	19951006
JP 3425810	B2	20030714		
TW 438795	B	20010607	TW 1996-85111590	19960921
US 5821127	A	19981013	US 1996-726637	199610

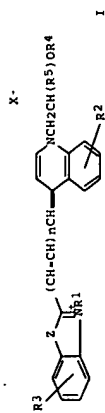
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 CRN 14874-70-5
 CMP B F4
 CCI CCS



IT 189148-49-0P
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (fluorescent dyes preparation for measuring reticulocytes)
 RN 189148-49-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolinium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



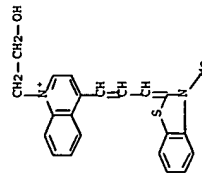
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.: JP 1995-260346 A 199510 06
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:290389
 ED Entered STN: 21 May 1997
 GI



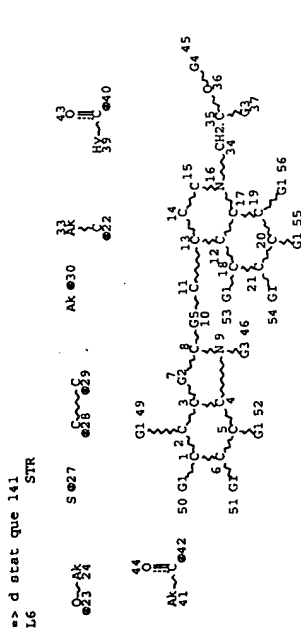
AB This invention relates to novel fluorescent compds. and their use, especially to novel fluorescent compds. capable of being used as fluorescent dyes for detecting reticulocytes and measuring a reticulocyte maturation index in a clin. test, and also to reagents containing the compds. and a method for measuring reticulocytes by using the reagent. Such a compound is represented by I, where R1 is H or a lower alkyl group; R2 and R3 are independently H, a lower alkyl group, or a lower alkoxy group; R4 is H, an acyl group, or a lower alkyl group; R5 is H or an optionally substituted lower alkyl group; Z is S, O, or C substituted with a lower alkyl group; n is 1 or 2; and X- is an anion. Examples are given of the use of the fluorescent dyes of the invention in studies of blood samples of a normal person, a patient under treatment for iron deficiency anemia and a patient suffering from anemia having elliptocytes, after treatment with an anticoagulant.

IT 189148-50-3P
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PREP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (fluorescent dyes preparation for measuring reticulocytes)
 RN 189148-50-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolinium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

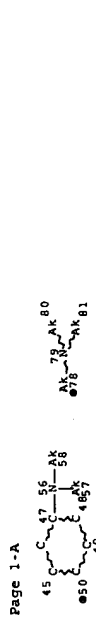
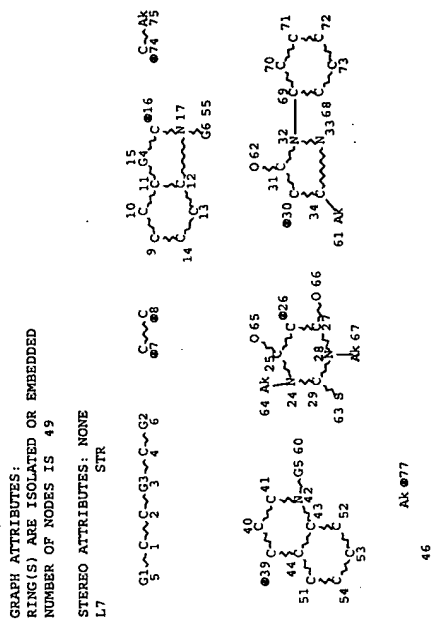
CM 1
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 experimental property data in the original document. For information
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Page 2-A
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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 69
STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L8 5602 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7
L41 12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L8 SSS FUL L6
100.04 PROCESSED 58 ITERATIONS 12 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> file hcaplus
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 MAR 2007 VOL 146 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 MAR 2007 (20070321/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> d que nos 142
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L7 STR
L8 5602 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7
L41 12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L8 SSS FUL L6
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=> s 142 not (145 or 146)
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Structure ten in the Claims

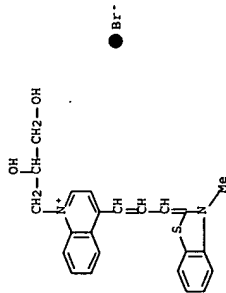
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L47 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:233900 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:288928
TITLE: Microorganism sterilization treatment effect-measuring method using two kinds of cell growth activity information
INVENTOR(S): Oda, Yasumasa; Sakata, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syntex Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKKXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
JP 2006067974 A 20060316 JP 2004-258723 20040906
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-258723 20040906

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2006
AB A method is provided for rapidly and accurately measuring the sterilization treatment effect on microorganism (e.g., bacillus). The method comprises elec. or optically measuring two kinds of growth activity information on the microorganism contained in a sample which has been treated for sterilization and cultured for a specified time, and calculating the microorganism number in a specified region (e.g., spore region, germination region, nutrition-type region) divided in a two-dimensional distribution diagram formed based on the two kinds of growth activity information.

IT 189148-51-4
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(microorganism sterilization treatment effect-measuring method using two kinds of cell growth activity information)
RN 189148-51-4 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolium, 1-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-4-(3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl)-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



ED AB

Entered STM: 22 Apr 2001

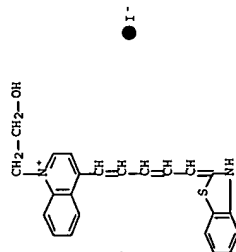
194312
17

Polymethine dyes useful as optical sensitizers for Ag halide photographic emulsions are obtained by condensing a β -(alkylmercapto)acrolein dialkyl mercaptal or acetal (cf. preceding abstracts) with an alkyl, substituted alkyl, aralkyl, or substituted aralkyl quaternary salt of a heterocyclic N base containing a reactive methylene group in the α - or γ -position to the N atom. Thus, 2-methyl-1'--(2-hydroxyethyl)thia(4')quinodimethine iodide, bronze crystals from MeOH, m. 209° (decomposition), maximum sensitivity 7800 Å, is prepared by refluxing 1-[4-(ethylmercapto)butadienyl]benzothiazole methiodide (I) and lepidine 2-hydroxyethiodide in EtOH solution containing Et3N. Similarly, 2,2'-dimethylthiaquinoxaline iodide, m. 263° (decomposition), maximum sensitivity 6900 Å, is prepared from I and 1-methylbenzoxazole methiodide; 2-methyl-1'-thia(2')quinodimethine iodide, green crystals from MeOH, m. 225° (decomposition), sensitivity to 7700 Å with a maximum at 7150 Å, is prepared from I and quinaldine ethiodide; 2-methyl-1',3',3'-trimethylthiaquinoxaline iodide, green crystals from MeOH, m. 256° (decomposition), sensitivity to 7400 Å with a maximum at 6850 Å, is prepared from I and 2,3,3-trimethylindoline methiodide (II); 2-methyl-2'-(2-hydroxyethyl)thiadimethine iodide, green crystals from MeOH, m. 221° (decomposition), sensitivity to 7400 Å with a maximum at 7050 Å, is prepared from I and 1-methylbenzothiazole 2-hydroxyethiodide (III); 2-methyl-2'-1-methylthiaquinoxaline iodide, green crystals, m. 216° (decomposition), sensitivity to 7400 Å with a maximum at 7050 Å, is prepared from [4-(ethylmercapto)butadienyl]benzoxazolinethiodide (IV) and 1-methylbenzothiazole methiodide; 2-ethyl-1',3',3'-trimethylthiaquinoxaline iodide, dark blue crystals from MeOH, m. 197 or 204° (decomposition), sensitivity to 7000 Å with a maximum at 6875 Å, is prepared from IV and II; 2-methyl-1'-ethyl-5',6'-benzothia(4')quinodimethine iodide, green crystals from MeOH, m. 180° (decomposition), is prepared from I and 5,6-benzolepidine. 2-Ethyl-1'-methylthia(2')quinodimethine iodide, greenish gold crystals from MeOH, m. 175° (decomposition), sensitivity to 7000 Å with a maximum at 6900 Å, is prepared from solution of 1-[4-(ethylmercapto)butadienyl]benzoxazole ethyl-p-toluenesulfonate (V) and quinaldine methiodide containing Et3N; 3-methyl-2-thio-4-oxo-5-[4-(N-ethylthiobenzoxazolylidene)butenyl]denelrhodanine, blue crystals from MeOH, m. 215°, sensitivity to 7000 Å with a maximum at 6500 Å, is prepared from V and N-methylrhodanic acid; 2-ethyl-1',3',3'-trimethylthiaquinoxaline (VI), m. 159° (decomposition), is prepared from β -ethylthiobutadienylbenzoxazole ethyl-p-toluenesulfonate and II; VI is converted to the perchlorate, m. 140° (decomposition) (violet crystals from MeOH), sensitivity maximum 6400 Å, by treatment with KClO4. 3-Methyl-1',3',3'-trimethylthiaquinoxaline perchlorate, green crystals from aqueous EtOH, m. 227° (decomposition), sensitivity maximum at 6200-6850 Å, is prepared by fusing μ -methylthiazoline with methyl p-toluenesulfonate (VII), and warming the resulting quaternary salt with an alc. solution of 2-[4-(ethylmercapto)butadienyl]-1,3,3'-trimethylindolenium perchlorate. Similarly, 2'-dimethyl-7-azthiadimethine iodide, silver blue crystals from EtOH, m. 240° (decomposition), is prepared from 1-aminobenzothiazole, VII, and I. 1-Methylthiaquinoxaline-2'-butenylidene-1',3'-dithiohydrazine, brown crystals from MeOH, m. 268° (decomposition) is prepared by refluxing 2-[4-(ethylmercapto)butadienyl]quinoline methylperchlorate (VIII) with 1,3-indandione in EtOH containing NaOAc. Similarly, 7-[1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinolylidene-2]-2-[1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-keto-4,5-dihydropyrazolylidene-4]-3,5-heptadiene, blue crystals, m. 215°, sensitivity maximum 7600 Å, is prepared from VIII and 1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-isopropylidene-5-one; 8-(1-methyl-4-isopropylidene-5-one)crotonaldazine dihydriodide, brown crystals from MeOH, m. 208° (decomposition), is prepared from H2NNH2.H2O and 1-[4-(ethylmercapto)butadienyl]benzothiazole ethiodide. 2-(2-Acetoxyethyl)-2'-(2-hydroxyethyl)thiadimethine iodide, m. 210° (decomposition) (from MeOH), sensitivity maximum 7000 Å, is prepared by refluxing III with Ac2O, adding β -(ethylmercapto)acrolein acetal, treating the resulting product with addnl. III and Et3N in EtOH, and pouring the alc. solution into aqueous KI. 860715-11-3F, Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(5-(3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl)-, iodide (5CI) (CA INDEX RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of) 860715-11-3 HCAPLUS Quinolium, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(5-(3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl)-, iodide (5CI) (CA INDEX

IT

RN CN

(NAME)



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=> d que nos 113
L12 3127 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 1409.195/RID
L13 2974 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND X/ELS

=> d que nos 18
L7 STR
L8 5602 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7

=> file hcaplus
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L13 2974 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND X/ELS
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L26 1764 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13
L27 10334 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FLOW/OBI (L) CYTOMET7/OB
L28 9233 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON LIGHT SCATTERING/CT
L29 375223 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON BACTERI7/OBI
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L33 127448 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DYES/CW
L36 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L25 OR L26) AND (L32
OR L33) AND (L27 OR L28) AND (L29 OR L30 OR L31)

=> d que nos 139

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L13 2974 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND X/ELS
L14 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON NITRITE/CN
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L39 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND (L25 OR L26)

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L48 19 (L136 OR L39) NOT (L45 OR L46 OR L47)

Other Structures in claims

=> d ibib ed abs hitind hitetr 148 1

L48 ANSWER 1 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:259382 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Proximity ligation assays with peptide conjugate
'burra' and aptamers for the sensitive detection
of spores and cancer cells
INVENTOR(S): Levy, Matthew; Ellington, Andrew D.; Pai,
Supriya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, The University of Texas
System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37pp.
CODEN: PIX002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
WO 2007027796 A2 20070308 WO 2006-US33896 200608
30

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CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,
KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA,
MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG,
PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY,
TJ, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RM: AT, BE, BG, CH, CV, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BA, CF, CG, CI, CM, CN, CO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GN, HS, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
US 2003-712600P P 200508 30
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The present invention includes compounds and methods for the detection of specific targets on a surface that includes one or more peptides and one or more oligonucleotides connected by a joint to a detectable marker, wherein the joint between the peptides, the oligonucleotides or both the peptides and oligonucleotides are immobilized. Multivalent peptide:oligonucleotide:phycocerythrin conjugates ('burrs') were generated that can bind adjacent to one another on a cell surface and be ligated together to form unique amplicons. Using the present invention and real-time PCR detection of burr ligation events, it was possible to identify specifically as few as 100 *Bacillus anthracis*, 10 *Bacillus subtilis*, and 1 *Bacillus cereus* spore.

CC 9-2 (Biochemical Methods)

IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS

IT Section cross-reference(s): 3, 10, 14

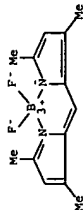
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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as detectable marker in conjugate; proximity ligation assays with peptide and oligonucleotide conjugate detectable marker 'burrs' and aptamers for sensitive detection of spores and cancer cells)

IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia 14797-65-0, Nitrite
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(bacteria oxidizing, as target; proximity ligation assays with peptide and oligonucleotide conjugate detectable marker 'burrs' and aptamers for sensitive detection of spores and cancer cells)
IT 21658-70-8, BODIPY 505/515 150173-78-7, BODIPY 576/589 165599-63-3, BODIPY FL 287384-28-5
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as detectable marker in conjugate; proximity ligation assays with peptide and oligonucleotide conjugate detectable marker 'burrs' and aptamers for sensitive detection of spores and cancer cells)

RN 21658-70-8 HCAPLUS
CN Boron, [2-[(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-*N,N*-methyl)-3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrolato-*N,N*]difluoro-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

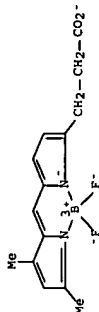


RN 150173-78-7 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[5-[(5-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-*N,N*-methyl)-1H-pyrrole-2-propanoato(2-)-*N,N*]difluoro-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



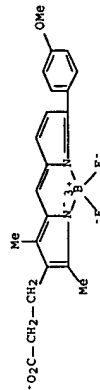
● H+

RN 165599-63-3 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), [5-[(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-*N,N*-methyl)-1H-pyrrole-2-propanoato(2-)-*N,N*]difluoro-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



● H+

RN 287384-28-5 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[5-[(5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-*N,N*-methyl)-2,4-dimethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-propanoato(2-)-*N,N*]difluoro-, hydrogen, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● H+

IT 14797-65-0, Nitrite
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

USPS (Uses)
(bacteria oxidizing, as target; proximity ligation assays with
peptide and oligonucleotide conjugate detectable marker 'burrs'
and aptamers for sensitive detection of spores and cancer cells)
RN 14797-65-0 HCAPLUS
CN Nitrite (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

0—N—0—

-- d ibib ed aba hitatr 148 2-19
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 100.98 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N/Y

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:577756 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:41223

TITLE:
Human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using
nucleic acid probes, microbeads, and
fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS)

INVENTOR(S):
Poetter, Karl; Gould, Toby
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
Source: Genera Biosystems Pty. Ltd., Australia
PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXM2

DOCUMENT TYPE:
Patent
LANGUAGE:
English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:
1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006060872	A1	20060615	WO 2005-AU1865	20051209

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GR, GU, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KM,
KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG,
MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,
IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG, BM, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
AU 2004-907070 A 20041210
US 2005-704974P P 20050803

ED Entered STN: 16 Jun 2006
AB The invention relates generally to the field of diagnostic and detection assays. More particularly, the invention provides methods, and reagents including subsets of beads for detecting the presence of, or distinguishing between, one or more human papillomavirus analytes in a human sample. Subsets of beads are homogeneous with respect to size, the beads within each subset are coupled to a nucleic acid capture probe which is specific for an HPV strain-specific region of the genome, and capture

probes on each bead are labeled with the same label within a bead subset. Subsets of beads have labels with different fluorescent intensities to create a heterogeneous mixture of beads based on fluorescent intensity. The subset identity and therefore the strain of HPV is identifiable by flow cytometry based on bead size, fluorescent intensity, and probe sequence differences.
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
IT Section cross-reference(s): 10, 14
IT Microspheres
(3, 3.5, 4.1, 5, 5.6, and 6.8 µm; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))
IT Flow cytometry
(FACS (fluorescence-activated cell sorting); human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))
IT Spheres
(beads; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))
IT Phycoerythrins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (conjugates with Cy5 or Cy7; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))
IT Fluorescent dyes
(cyanine; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))
IT Cyanine dyes
(fluorescent; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))
IT DNA microarray technology
Flow cytometry
Fluorescent indicators
Genotyping (method)
Human
Human papillomavirus
Human papillomavirus 11
Human papillomavirus 16
Human papillomavirus 18
Human papillomavirus 31
Human papillomavirus 33
Human papillomavirus 35
Human papillomavirus 39
Human papillomavirus 45
Human papillomavirus 51
Human papillomavirus 52
Human papillomavirus 56
Human papillomavirus 58
Human papillomavirus 59
Human papillomavirus 6
Human papillomavirus 66
Human papillomavirus 68
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
(human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))
IT Viral DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT Allophycocyanins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT Phycoerythrin
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT DNA
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(labeled; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT Diagnosis
(mol.; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT Infection
(viral; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT 65-61-2, Acridine orange 2321-07-5, Fluorescein 2768-89-0, Rhodamine X 3520-42-1, Bisamine rhodamine B 4321-69-1, Red 6B 7059-24-7, Chromomycin A3 7240-37-1, 7-AAD 18378-89-7, Mithramycin 23491-45-4, Hoechst 33258 23491-52-3, Hoechst 33342 30230-57-0, Coumarin, amino- 43070-85-5, Hydroxycoumarin 47165-04-8, DAPI 70281-37-7, Tetramethylrhodamine 76433-29-9, LDS 751 82354-19-6, Texas Red 82446-52-4, Lucifer yellow 102185-03-5, Cy2 107091-89-4, Thiazole orange 107347-53-5, TRITC 112117-57-4, 120718-39-0, ROX 120718-52-7, TAMRA 129024-06-2, HexachloroFluorescein 138039-55-1, Cascade blue 143413-84-7, TOTO-1 143413-85-8, YOYO-1 146368-14-1, Cy5 146368-16-3, Cy3 155911-14-1, TET 157199-59-2, To-PRO-1 157199-63-8, To-PRO-3 165599-63-3, BODIPY-FL 166196-17-4, TOTO-3 169799-14-8, Cy 7 172777-84-3, Cy5.5 189200-71-3, Rhodamine green 189767-45-1, Cy 3.5 189767-52-0, FluorX 194100-76-0, SYTOX Green 202537-90-4, Fluorescein DT 209340-49-8, BODIPY 630/650 244636-14-4, Alexa Fluor 350 247144-92-9, Alexa 430 247144-99-6, Alexa Fluor 488 247145-11-5, Alexa Fluor 532 247145-23-9, Alexa Fluor 546 247145-86-4, Alexa Fluor 594 260397-67-9, 6-Carboxy-4', 5'-dichloro-2', 7'-dimethoxyfluorescein 324767-53-5, SYTOX Orange 396077-00-2, SYTOX Blue 400051-23-2, Alexa Fluor 647 422109-67-9, Alexa Fluor 680 422309-89-5, Alexa Fluor 660 422551-33-5, PerCP 477780-06-6, Alexa Fluor 633 644990-77-2, Alexa Fluor 555 697795-05-4, Alexa Fluor 700 697795-06-5, Alexa Fluor 750 890416-07-6, Alexa Fluor 556 890416-18-9, Oregon Green 488X succinimidyl ester

IT 890161-94-1
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT 890161-94-1
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human papillomavirus universal PCR primer GP5+; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

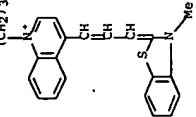
IT 890161-78-1 890161-79-2 890161-80-5 890161-81-6 890161-82-7 890161-83-8 890161-84-9 890161-85-0 890161-86-1 890161-87-2 890161-88-3 890161-89-4 890161-90-7 890161-91-8 890161-92-9 890161-93-0
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT 890163-35-6 890163-36-7 890163-37-8 890163-38-9 890163-39-0 890163-40-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

IT 157199-63-8, To-PRO-3 165599-63-3, BODIPY-FL 166196-17-4, TOTO-3 209340-49-8, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

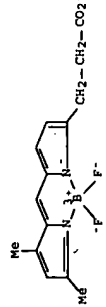
RN 157199-63-8 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolium, 4-[[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-1-[3-(trimethylammonio)propyl]]-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

(CH₂)₃-N⁺Me₃



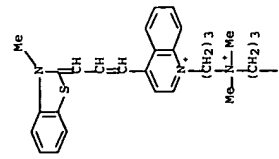
●2 I⁻

RN 165599-63-3 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), [5-[(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrrol-2-ylidene-κN)methyl]-1H-pyrrole-2-propanoato(2-)-κN]difluoro-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



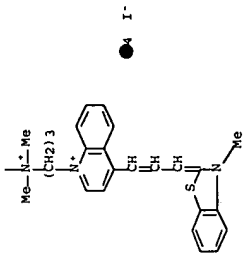
● H⁺

RN 166196-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN Quinolinium, 1,1'-[1,3-propanediylbis[(dimethyliminio)-3,1-propanediyl]]bis[4-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, tetraiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



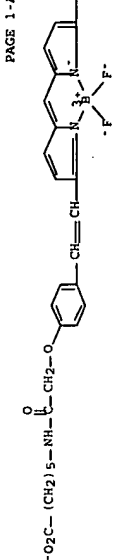
PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A



●4 I⁻

RN 209340-49-8 HCAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[[4-[2-[(5-(2-thienyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN)methylene]-2H-pyrrol-5-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]aminohexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-A

● H⁺

PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 3 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:962509 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:246739
TITLE: FATT-CTL (fluorescent-antigen-transfected target -- cytotoxic T lymphocyte) assay, nucleic acids and kits to detect antigen-specific cytolytic activity for immunity assessing and drug screening
INVENTOR(S): Gruters, Robertus Antonius; Van Baalen, Carel Adrianus; Rimmelzwaan, Guustaaf Frank; Osterhaus, Albertus Dominicus Marcelinus Erasmus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
WO 2005080991 A1 20050901 WO 2005-NL119 20050218

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EA, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GR, GU, HK, HN, HU, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MM, MX, MY, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SV, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BM, BH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, BG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPL. INFO.: EP 2004-75555 A 20040220

ED Entered STN: 02 Sep 2005

AB The invention relates to a novel non-radioactive method to detect cytolytic activity against target cells expressing an specific antigen of choice. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) activity provides a measure of the existence and magnitude of a cell-mediated cytotoxic response against a particular antigen. Specifically, the invention provides PATT (fluorescent-antigen-transfected target)-CTL assay, a kit and a nucleic acid for use in a method according to the invention. Cytotoxicity is quantified by assessing the elimination of viable cells expressing an antigen of interest associated with a fluorescent reporter mol., such as green fluorescent protein (GFP) expression assessing by flow cytometry. Thus, provided is a method for detecting cytolytic activity of cells or a substance against a population of target cells, comprising the steps of providing target cells with a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a reporter mol. and second nucleic acid sequence encoding an antigen of interest; co-culturing said target cells with a sample containing cells or a substance suspected of having cytolytic activity; and detecting the viability of target cells provided with the reporter mol. Demonstrated is use of PATT-CTL assay with HIV-1- and influenza A virus-specific CTL and epitope variants.

IC ICM G01N0033-569
CC ICS G01N0033-50; C12N0015-62; C12Q0001-68
15-1 (Immunotechnology)

IT Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3

IT Flow cytometry
(FACS (fluorescence-activated cell sorting); PATT-CTL (fluorescent-antigen-transfected target -- cytotoxic T lymphocyte) assay, and kits to detect antigen-specific cytolytic activity for immunity assessing and drug screening)

IT Antigens
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(bacterial; PATT-CTL (fluorescent-antigen-transfected target -- cytotoxic T lymphocyte) assay, and kits to detect antigen-specific cytolytic activity for immunity assessing and drug screening)

IT Dyna
(viability; PATT-CTL (fluorescent-antigen-transfected target -- cytotoxic T lymphocyte) assay, and kits to detect antigen-specific cytolytic activity for immunity assessing and drug screening)

IT 157199-63-8, TO-PRO-3 iodide

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(PATT-CTL (fluorescent-antigen-transfected target -- cytotoxic T lymphocyte) assay, and kits to detect antigen-specific cytolytic activity for immunity assessing and drug screening)

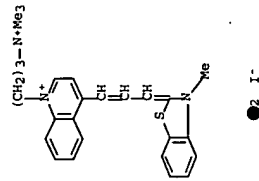
IT 157199-63-8, TO-PRO-3 iodide

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(PATT-CTL (fluorescent-antigen-transfected target -- cytotoxic T lymphocyte) assay, and kits to detect antigen-specific cytolytic activity for immunity assessing and drug screening)

RN 157199-63-8 HCAPLUS

CN Quinolium, 4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-1-[3-(trimethylammonio)propyl]-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7

THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 4 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:146392 HCAPLUS Full-Text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:263192

TITLE: Development of a new fluorescent probe:

1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-9-indacence for the determination of trace nitrite
Li, Mengling; Wang, Hong; Xian, Zhang; Hua-shan

AUTHOR(S):

CORPORATE SOURCE:

SOURCE:

Department of Chemistry, Wuhan University, Wuhan, 430072, Peop. Rep. China
Spectrochimica Acta, Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy (2004), 60A(4), 987-993

CODEN: SANCAS; ISSN: 1386-1425

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

English

ED Entered STN: 23 Feb 2004

AB A new fluorescent probe, 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-9-indacence (TNABODIPY) was developed for the determination of trace nitrite in terms of the reaction of nitrite with TNABODIPY let in acidic solution and then in alkaline solution to form diazotate, a stable and highly fluorescent reagent. The method offered the advantage of specificity, sensitivity and simplicity. The linear calibration range for nitrite was 8-300 nmol L-1 with a 3σ detection limit of 0.65

nmol L-1. The proposed method was applied to monitor the trace nitrite in drinking H₂O and vegetable without extraction

CC 79-6 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)

IT 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(development of the new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene for the determination of trace nitrite)

IT 321895-93-6P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(development of the new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene for the determination of trace nitrite)

IT 321895-92-5P 669063-47-2P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and use in preparation of 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene)

IT 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(development of the new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene for the determination of trace nitrite)

RN 14797-65-0 HCAPLUS

CN Nitrite (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 321895-93-6P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

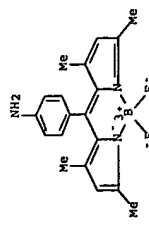
(development of the new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene for the determination of trace nitrite)

RN 321895-93-6 HCAPLUS

CN Boron, [4-[(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrryl-2-yl)-NN](3,5-dimethyl-2H-

pyrryl-2-ylidene-NN)methyl]benzenaminato]difluoro-, (T-4)-

(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 321895-92-5P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

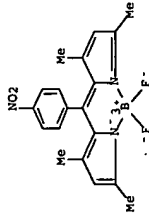
(preparation and use in preparation of 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-(4'-aminophenyl)-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene)

RN 321895-92-5 HCAPLUS

CN Boron, [2-[(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrryl-2-ylidene-NN)(4-

nitrophenyl)methyl]-3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrylato-KN]difluoro-,

(T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT:

23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 5 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-900328 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140.195644

TITLE: Spectrofluorometric determination of total

amount of nitrite and nitrate in biological

sample with a new fluorescent probe

1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-8-(3',4'-diaminophenyl)-

difluoroboradiaz-s-indacene

Li, Jin-Shu; Wang, Hong; Zhang, Xian; Zhang,

Hua-Shan

Department of Chemistry, Wuhan University,

Wuhan, 430072, Peop. Rep. China

Talanta (2003), 61(6), 797-802

CODEN: TALNTA2; ISSN: 0039-9140

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 18 Nov 2003

AB A new synthesized fluorescent probe, 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-8-(3',4'-diaminophenyl)-

difluoroboradiaz-s-indacene (TMDABODIPY), was used to detect nitrite. When

TMDABODIPY reacted with nitrite, a weak fluorescent triazole formed in 0.2 mol L-1 HCl

medium at room temperature. The fluorescence quenching intensity was linear over a

nitrite concentration of 0.04-0.32 μmol L-1 with a detection limit of 0.3 nmol L-1 (S/N

= 3). The proposed method was applied to the determination of total amount of nitrite

and nitrate (reduced by Zn powder) in human serum and urine of health and hypertension

persons with recoveries of 91.83-101.80%.

CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)

IT 14797-55-8, Nitrate, analysis 14797-65-0, Nitrite,

analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(spectrofluorometric determination of total amount of nitrite and nitrate

in biol. sample with a new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-

(3',4'-diaminophenyl)-difluoroboradiaz-s-indacene)

IT 569674-54-0

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES

(Uses)

(spectrofluorometric determination of total amount of nitrite and nitrate

in biol. sample with a new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-

(3',4'-diaminophenyl)-difluoroboradiaz-s-indacene)

IT 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(spectrofluorometric determination of total amount of nitrite and nitrate

in biol. sample with a new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-

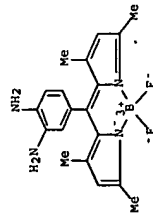
(3',4'-diaminophenyl)-difluoroboradiaz-s-indacene)

RN 14797-65-0 HCAPLUS

CN Nitrite (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

0-000 N-0-0

IT 569674-54-0
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSS
(Uses)
(spectrofluorometric determination of total amount of nitrite and nitrate
in biol. sample with a new fluorescent probe 1,3,5,7-tetra-Me-8-
(3',4'-diaminophenyl)-difluoroboradiaz-s-indacene)
RN 569674-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Boron, [4-[(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrol-2-yl)-N] (3,5-dimethyl-2H-
pyrrol-2-ylidene-N) methyl]-1,2-benzenediaminotolylfluoro-,
(T-4)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE REFORMAT

L48 ANSWER 6 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:417962 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:396173
TITLE: Methods and means for influencing intercellular
communication and intercellular organelle
transport, and use to test potential drug
substances

INVENTOR(S): Gerdes, Hans-Hermann; Rustom, Amin
PATENT ASSIGNER(S): PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
SOURCE: CODEN: PXXXX2
Patent
German

DOCUMENT TYPE:
LANGUAGE:
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003044524	A2	20030530	WO 2002-EP13140	200211 22

WO 2003044524
W: AB, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ,
NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG

DE 10157475	A1	20030618	DE 2001-10157475	200111 23
AU 2002359959	A1	20030610	AU 2002-359959	200211 22
EP 1454136	A2	20040908	EP 2002-792793	200211 22
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK JP 200509446 T 20050414 JP 2003-546103 US 2005064534 A1 20050324 US 2004-496126 200407 200111 23 WO 2002-EP13140 W 200211 22				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

ED Entered STN: 01 Jun 2003
AB The invention discloses a method for investigation of intercellular communication and intercellular transport, whereby, after isolation, cells are investigated for membrane tubes which contain F-actin and myosin, have a diameter of 50-400 nm, are generally up to 50 um long or, in individual cases, longer, and which span between the cells. The invention further discloses a method in which the organelle transport between the cells is investigated. The method of the invention may be carried out in the presence of a test substance, e.g. a potential therapeutic or pharmacol. active substance.

IC ICM GOIN0033-50
ICS GOIN0033-68
CC 1-1 (Pharmacology)
IT Flow cytometry
IT (FACS (fluorescence-activated cell sorting); methods for investigation of intercellular communication and intercellular organelle transport, and use in drug screening)

IT Infection
(bacterial; methods for investigation of intercellular communication and intercellular organelle transport, and use in drug screening)

IT Antibacterial agents
Anticholsteremic agents
Antihypertensives
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Apparatus
Biological transport
Cell cycle
Cell membrane
Drug screening
Drugs
Dyes
Endocytosis
Fluorescence microscopy
Fluorescent dyes
Gene therapy
Human
Hypercholesterolemia
Hypertension
Light
Luminescent substances

Mental and behavioral disorders
Metabolic disorders

Microscopes
Mitochondria

Mitosis

Neoplasm

Nervous system, disease

Nervous system agents

Pharmacology

Psychotropics

Transmission electron microscopy

IT (methods for investigation of intercellular communication and intercellular organelle transport, and use in drug screening)

IT 11078-21-0, Filipin 17466-45-4D, Phalloidin, conjugates with FITC or TRITC 41085-99-8 47165-04-8, DAPI 76343-94-7,

Lactunculin B 147963-22-2 148504-34-1, Calcein AM

216982-34-2, DIO 220524-71-0

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(methods for investigation of intercellular communication and intercellular organelle transport, and use in drug screening)

IT 41085-99-8 216982-34-2, DIO 220524-71-0

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(methods for investigation of intercellular communication and intercellular organelle transport, and use in drug screening)

RN 41085-99-8 HCAPLUS

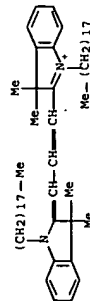
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propen-1-yl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-, perchlorate (1:1)

(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 40957-95-7

CMF C59 H97 N2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0

CMF Cl O4



RN 216982-34-2 HCAPLUS

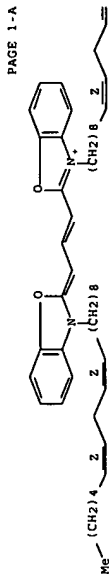
CN Benzoazolum, 3-(32,122)-9,12-octadecadienyl-2-[3-[3-(9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienyl-2(3H)-benzoazolyldienyl-1-propenyl]-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

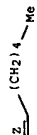
CRN 216982-33-1

CMF C53 H77 N2 O2

Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.



PAGE 1-A



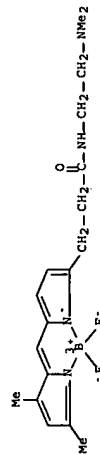
CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0

CMF Cl O4



RN 220524-71-0 HCAPLUS
CN Boron, [N-(2-(dimethylamino)ethyl)-5-[(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-KN)methyl]-1H-pyrrole-2-propanamido-KN1]difluoro-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L48 ANSWER 7 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:230342 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:207662
TITLE: Multiparameter flow cytometry of bacteria: Implications for diagnostics and therapeutics

AUTHOR(S): Shapiro, Howard M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: West Newton, MA, 02465-2513, USA
SOURCE: Cytometry (2001), 43(1), 223-226
CODEN: CYTODG; ISSN: 0196-4763

PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

ED Entered STN: 01 Apr 2001

AB Flow cytometric studies of antibiotic susceptibilities of bacteria have typically measured a single fluorescence parameter, such as membrane potential (indicating viability), or permeability to nucleic acid stains such as propidium (indicating nonviability). Cytometry of bacteria stained simultaneously with a membrane potential dye and a permeability indicator reveals unanticipated complexity. Aliquots of cultures of three bacterial species were stained with the potential-sensitive dye hexamethyl-indocarbocyanine [DiI(1,3)] and the permeability indicator TO-PRO-3, in the presence and absence of a proton ionophore which collapses the potential gradient. They were analyzed using a dual-laser flow cytometer. Cultures grown under suboptimal conditions appear to contain cells that take up TO-PRO-3 while maintaining membrane potential, although some events showing both high DiI(1,3) fluorescence and high TO-PRO-3 fluorescence may represent clumps. Variations in metabolic patterns between species and within organisms under suboptimal culture conditions or following antibiotic exposure may make it difficult to develop flow cytometric clin. assays for antibiotic susceptibility. However, transient permeabilization of otherwise resistant organisms by sublethal doses of antibiotics may make it possible to treat infections by such organisms with suitably derivatized, otherwise toxic mols.; multiparameter cytometry should be useful in pursuing this approach to therapy.

CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)

ST Section cross-reference(s): 1, 10

ST multiparameter flow cytometry bacteria

IT diagnostic therapeutic

IT Membrane potential

IT (biol.; multiparameter flow cytometry of

bacteria and implications for diagnostics and

therapeutics)

IT Cytometry

(flow; multiparameter flow cytometry

of bacteria and implications for diagnostics and

therapeutics)

IT Staining, biological

(fluorescent; multiparameter flow cytometry

of bacteria and implications for diagnostics and

therapeutics)

IT Antibiotics

Bacteria (Subacteria)

Diagnosis

Fluorescence

Fluorometry

Membrane, biological

Therapy

(multiparameter flow cytometry of

bacteria and implications for diagnostics and

therapeutics)

IT Biological transport

(permeation; multiparameter flow cytometry of

bacteria and implications for diagnostics and

therapeutics)

IT 555-60-2, cccp 25470-94-4 157199-63-8, TO-PRO-3

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

US\$S (Uses)

(multiparameter flow cytometry of

bacteria and implications for diagnostics and

therapeutics)

IT 25470-94-4 157199-63-8, TO-PRO-3

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

US\$S (Uses)

(multiparameter flow cytometry of

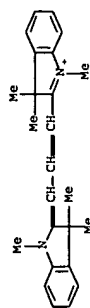
bacteria and implications for diagnostics and

therapeutics)

IT 25470-94-4 HCAPLUS

3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-1,3,3-trimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-

propenyl]-1,3,3-trimethyl-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

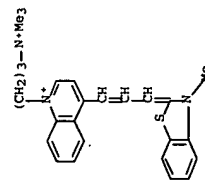


● 1-

RN 157199-63-8 HCAPLUS

CN Quinolium, 4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-1-

[3-(trimethylammonio)propyl]-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 1-

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 8 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:168247 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:190341
 TITLE: Method and device for counting cells in urine
 INVENTOR(S): Ojeines, Oddbjorn; Roming, Oystein
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pctflow AS, Norway
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001016595	A1	20010308	WO 2000-NO286	20000901
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TN, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, BG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH,			

CV, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE,
BF, BJ, CP, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1181553 A1 20020227 EP 2000-959042 200009
01

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, MC, IE,
SI, LT, LV, FI, RO NO 1999-4228 A 199909
01

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 2000-NO286 W 200009
01

ED Entered STN: 09 Mar 2001
AB The invention regards a method and a device for measuring the number of cells in urine.
A fixative, a buffer and a dye are added to the urine sample, which is then analyzed in
a device for measuring fluorescence.

IC ICM GOIN0033-493

CC ICS GOIN0033-50

IT Cycometry
(apparatus, flow; method and device for counting cells in
urine)

IT Measuring apparatus
(cycometers, flow; method and device for
counting cells in urine)

IT Apparatus
Bacteria (Eubacteria)

Buffers

Carriers

Cell

Cell membrane

Cyanine dyes

Dyes

Fluorescent substances

Fluorometers

Fluorometry

Light scattering

Liquids

Mixers (processing apparatus)

Mixing

Pipes and Tubes

Spectrometers

Staining, biological

UV and visible spectroscopy

Urine analysis

IT (method and device for counting cells in urine)

60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological

studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 67-64-1,

Acetone, biological studies 77-86-1, Tris buffer 11129-12-7,

Borate 157199-63-8, TOPRO-3

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

US\$S (Uses)

(method and device for counting cells in urine)

IT 157199-63-8, TOPRO-3

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

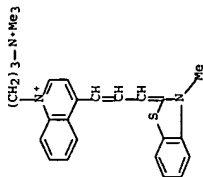
US\$S (Uses)

(method and device for counting cells in urine)

RN 157199-63-8 HCAPLUS

CN Quinolium, 4-((3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl)-1-

(3-(trimethylammonio)propyl)-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 I-

REFERENCE COUNT:

4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 9 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-724600 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134-53325

TITLE: Development of a vital fluorescent staining

method for monitoring bacterial

transport in subsurface environments

Fuller, Mark E.; Streger, Sheryl H.; Rothmel,

Randi K.; Mailloux, Brian J.; Hall, James A.;

Onstott, Tullis C.; Fredrickson, James K.;

Balkwill, David L.; DeLaun, Mary P.

Princeton Research Center, Envirogen, Inc.,

Lawrenceville, NJ, 08648, USA

Applied and Environmental Microbiology (2000),

66(10), 4486-4496

CODEN: AEMIDP; ISSN: 0099-2240

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 13 Oct 2000

AB Previous bacterial transport studies have utilized fluorophores which have been shown
to adversely affect the physiol. of stained cells. This research was undertaken to
identify alternative fluorescent stains that do not adversely affect the transport or
viability of bacteria. Initial work was performed with a groundwater isolate,
Comamonas sp. strain DA001. Potential compds. were first screened to determine
staining efficiencies and adverse side effects. 5-(And 6-) carboxyfluorescein
diacetate, succinimidy ester (CFDA/SE) efficiently stained DA001 without causing
undesirable effects on cell adhesion or viability. Members of many other gram-neg. and
gram-pos. bacterial genera were also effectively stained with CFDA/SE. More than 95%
of CFDA/SE-stained Comamonas sp. strain DA001 cells incubated in artificial groundwater
(under no-growth conditions) remained fluorescent for at least 28 days as determined by
epifluorescent microscopy and flow cytometry. No differences in the survival and
culturability of CFDA/SE-stained and unstained DA001 cells in groundwater or saturated
sediment microcosms were detected. The bright, yellow-green cells were readily
distinguished from autofluorescing sediment particles by epifluorescence microscopy. A
high throughput method using microplate spectrophotometry was developed, which had a
detection limit of mid-10⁵ CFDA-stained cells/mL; the detection limit for flow
cytometry was on the order of 1,000 cells/mL. The results of laboratory-scale
bacterial transport expts. performed with intact sediment cores and nondividing DA001
cells revealed good agreement between the aqueous cell concns. determined by the
microplate assay and those determined by other enumeration methods. This research
indicates that CFDA/SE is very efficient for labeling cells for bacterial transport
expts. and that it may be useful for other microbial ecol. research as well.

CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 10, 61

ST flow cytometry fluorescence staining
microorganism groundwater

IT Acinetobacter johnsonii
Arthrobacter
Bacillus subtilis
Cycophaga
Escherichia coli
Fluorometry
Groundwaters
Klebsiella
Microbial ecology
Micrococcus
Microorganism
Myroides odoratus
Pseudomonas
Rahnella aquatilis
Ralstonia eutropha
Rhodococcus rhodochrous
Streptomyces capuata
(development of a vital fluorescent staining method for monitoring bacterial transport in subsurface environments)

IT Cytometry
(flow; development of a vital fluorescent staining method for monitoring bacterial transport in subsurface environments)

IT Staining, biological
(fluorescent; development of a vital fluorescent staining method for monitoring bacterial transport in subsurface environments)

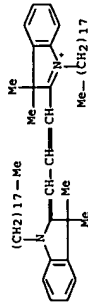
IT 169482-84-6 Calcein Blue AM
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USSS (Uses)
(Calcein Blue AM; development of a vital fluorescent staining method for monitoring bacterial transport in subsurface environments)

IT 65-61-2, Acridine orange 81-88-9, Rhodamine B 1720-32-7, 1,6-Diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene 41085-99-8, 1,1'-Diiodo-3,3',3',3'-tetramethylindocarbocyanine perchlorate 47165-04-8, DAPI 90217-02-0 114041-00-8, 4-(4-(Dihexadecylamino)styryl)-N-methylpyridinium iodide 117557-83-2 136832-63-8, Spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9']-[9H]xanthene-13-one, 3',6'-bis(acetyloxy)-5-(chloromethyl)- 147963-22-2 148504-14-1, Calcein AM 150347-59-4 180003-59-2 186557-71-1 195136-58-4, Oregon Green 488 217199-26-3 217199-28-5 252752-40-2 313640-04-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USSS (Uses)
(development of a vital fluorescent staining method for monitoring bacterial transport in subsurface environments)

IT 41085-99-8, 1,1'-Diiodo-3,3',3',3'-tetramethylindocarbocyanine perchlorate 180003-59-2 217199-26-3 217199-28-5 252752-40-2
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USSS (Uses)
(development of a vital fluorescent staining method for monitoring bacterial transport in subsurface environments)

RN 41085-99-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propen-1-yl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-, perchlorate (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

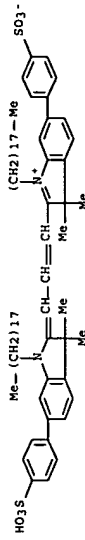
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CRN 40957-95-7
CMF C59 H97 N2



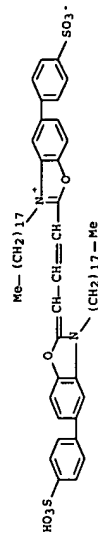
CM 2
CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4



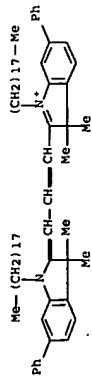
RN 180003-59-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-6-(4-sulfoxyphenyl)-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propenyl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-6-(4-sulfoxyphenyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 217199-26-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoxazolium, 3-octadecyl-2-[3-[3-octadecyl-5-(4-sulfoxyphenyl)-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene]-1-propenyl]-5-(4-sulfoxyphenyl)-, inner salt, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

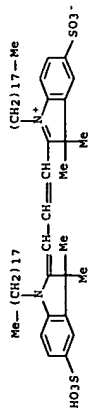


RN 217199-28-5 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-6-phenyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propenyl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-6-phenyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 252752-40-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-5-sulfo-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propenyl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-5-sulfo-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 10 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
1999:64345 HCAPLUS Full-text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:308596
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
TITLE: Accurate flow cytometric membrane potential measurement in bacteria using diethyloxacarbocyanine and a ratiometric technique

AUTHOR(S): Novo, David; Perlmuter, Nancy G.; Hunt, Richard H.; Shapiro, Howard M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Can.

SOURCE: Cytometry (1999), 35(1), 55-63
CODEN: CYTODQ; ISSN: 0196-4763
Wiley-Liss, Inc.

PUBLISHER: Journal
DOCUMENT TYPE: English
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 1999
AB Background: Membrane potential (MP) plays a critical role in bacterial physiology. Existing methods for MP estimation by flow cytometry are neither accurate nor precise, due in part to the heterogeneity of size of the particles analyzed. The ratio of a size- and MP-sensitive measurement, and an MP-independent, size-sensitive measurement, should provide a better estimate of MP. Methods: Flow cytometry and spectrofluorometry were used to detect red (488 → 560 nm) fluorescence associated with aggregates of diethyloxacarbocyanine (DiOC2(3)), which, in the monomeric state, is normally green (488 → 530 nm) fluorescent. Results: In bacteria incubated with 30 μM dye, aggregate formation increases with the magnitude of the interfering membrane potential. Green fluorescence from stained bacteria predominantly reflects particle size, and is relatively independent of MP, whereas red fluorescence is highly dependent on both MP and size. The ratio of red to green fluorescence provides a measure of MP that is largely independent of cell size, with a low coefficient of variation (CV). Calibration with valinomycin and potassium demonstrates that the method is accurate over the range from -50 mV through -120 mV; it also accurately tracks reversible redns. in MP produced by incubation at 4°C and washing in glucose-free medium. Conclusions: The ratiometric technique for MP estimation using DiOC2(3) is substantially more accurate and precise than those previously available, and may be useful in studies of

bacterial physiol. and in investigations of the effects of antibiotics and other agents on microorganisms.

CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
ST cyanine dye flow cytometry bacteria membrane potential; diethyloxacarbocyanine dye bacteria membrane potential; ratiometric technique

IT Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Fluorescent dyes
Fluorescent indicators
accurate flow cytometric membrane potential measurement in bacteria using diethyloxacarbocyanine and a ratiometric technique

IT Membrane potential
(biol.); accurate flow cytometric membrane potential measurement in bacteria using diethyloxacarbocyanine and a ratiometric technique

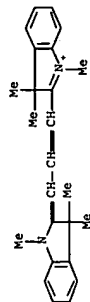
IT Cytometry
(flow; accurate flow cytometric membrane potential measurement in bacteria using diethyloxacarbocyanine and a ratiometric technique)
20766-56-7 48198-86-3 48221-03-0
54501-79-0 62054-48-2 98896-92-5
163969-03-7 223585-23-7
RL: BUO (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

IT Cytometry
(accurate flow cytometric membrane potential measurement in bacteria using diethyloxacarbocyanine and a ratiometric technique)
20766-56-7 48198-86-3 48221-03-0
54501-79-0 62054-48-2 98896-92-5
163969-03-7 223585-23-7

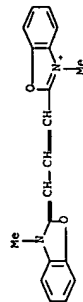
RL: BUO (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

IT Cytometry
(accurate flow cytometric membrane potential measurement in bacteria using diethyloxacarbocyanine and a ratiometric technique)
20766-56-7 HCAPLUS

RN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-1,3,3-trimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propenyl]-1,3,3-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

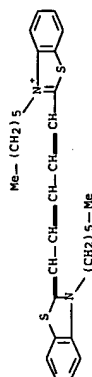


RN 48198-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoxazolium, 3-methyl-2-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1-propenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

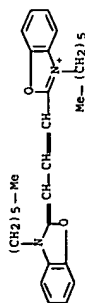


RN 48221-03-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[5-(1,3-dihydro-1,3,3-trimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-1,3,3-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

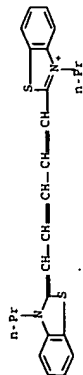
CN Benzothiazolium, 3-hexyl-2-[5-(3-hexyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



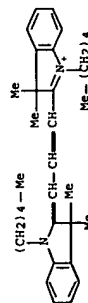
RN 54501-79-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoxazolium, 3-hexyl-2-[3-(3-hexyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1-propenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



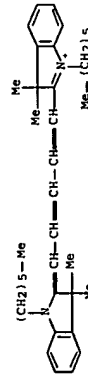
RN 62054-48-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzothiazolium, 3-propyl-2-[5-(3-propyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 98896-92-5 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-1-pentyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propenyl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-pentyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 163969-03-7 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indolium, 1-hexyl-2-[5-(1-hexyl-1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-3,3-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 223585-23-7 HCAPLUS

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 11 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:483438 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:92411
TITLE: Analyzer for analyzing urine material components
INVENTOR(S): Katayama, Masayuki; Seshimo, Hiroyuki; Fukuda, Masakazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 780679	A2	19970625	EP 1996-402790	199612 18
EP 780679	A3	19991215		
EP 780679	B1	20020814		
JP 09170980	A	19970630	JP 1995-350714	199512 19
JP 3305181	B2	20020722		
US 5757475	A	19980526	US 1996-767783	199612 17
CN 1159584	A	19970917	CN 1996-123290	199612 19
CN 1121612	B	20030917	JP 1995-350714	199512 19

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 1997
AB An analyzer for analyzing urine material components (e.g., blood cells, erythrocytes, casts, epithelial cells, bacteria, etc.) is provided, which comprises: a sheath flow cell for forming a sample stream by surrounding a sample liquid containing preliminary stained particles of the urine material components with a sheath fluid; a light source for illuminating the sample stream; a photodetector section for detecting optical information from the illuminated material component particles; and an analyzing section for analyzing the material components on the basis of the detected optical information. The analyzing section including a parameter extracting section for extracting a fluorescent light emission duration (Flw) and a scatter light emission duration (Pscw) as parameters from the detected optical information, a distribution diagram generating section for generating an Flw-Pscw scattergram, and a judging section for judging

whether or not a material component particle being analyzed is a cast, on the basis of location of a data point of the material component particle in the generated scattergram. The analyzer of the present invention allows for easy discrimination of casts from other urine material component particles for determination of the number of the casts. In addition, the analyzer can discriminate between inclusion casts and glass casts containing no inclusion for determination of the nos. of the inclusion casts and the glass casts.

IC ICM G01N0015-14
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST Section cross-reference(s): 13, 14, 73
urine particle cell component analyzer; bacteria detection
urine analyzer; blood cell detection urine analyzer; cast detection
urine analyzer; erythrocyte detection urine analyzer hemolysis
IT Bacteria (Eubacteria)

Blood cell
Clinical analyzers
Epithelium
Erythrocyte
Hemolysis
Leukocyte
Light scattering
Mucus
Optical detectors
Particles
Urine analysis
(analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
IT Staining, biological
Stains, biological
(fluorescent analyzer for analyzing urine material components)

IT 1219-43-8, Ethidium bromide 5213-93-7
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSS
(Uses)
(analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
IT 5213-93-7
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSS
(Uses)
(analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
RN 5213-93-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoxazolium, 3-hexyl-2-[5-(3-hexyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L48 ANSWER 12 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:483417 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127,92410
TITLE: Analyzer for analyzing urine material components
INVENTOR(S): Nakamoto, Hiroyuki; Katayama, Masayuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan; Symex Corp.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 780678	A2	19970625	EP 1996-402789	19961218
EP 780678	A3	19990210		
EP 780678	B1	20040512		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 05170979	A	19970630	JP 1995-350713	19951219
JP 3308441	B2	20020729		
TW 460337	B	20020321	TW 1996-85113826	19961113
US 5757476	A	19980526	US 1996-767784	19961217
CN 1159585	A	19970917	CN 1996-123291	19961219
			JP 1995-350713	19951219

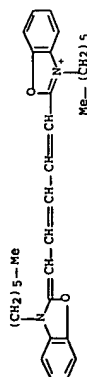
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 1997
AB An analyzer for analyzing urine material components (e.g., blood cells, erythrocytes, casts, crystals, bacteria, etc.) includes: a sheath flow cell for forming a sample stream containing the urine material components; a light source for illuminating the sample stream; a section for detecting optical information from the illuminated material component particles; and an analyzing section for analyzing the material components; the analyzing section including a parameter extracting section for extracting parameters from the detected optical information, a section for generating a distribution diagram for the material components on the basis of the extracted parameters, a section for inputting an expectative domain of a particular material component in the distribution diagram, and a warning section for giving a warning when a cluster of data points of the particular material component deviates from the expectative domain by more than a predetd. degree.

IC ICM G01N0015-14
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST Section cross-reference(s): 13, 14, 73
urine particle cell component analyzer; bacteria detection
urine analyzer; blood cell detection urine analyzer; crystal
detection urine analyzer; erythrocyte detection urine analyzer
hemolysis; cast detection urine analyzer
Bacteria (Eubacteria)

IT Blood cell
Clinical analyzers
Crystals
Epithelium
Erythrocyte
Hemolysis
Leukocyte
Light scattering
Light sources
Mucus
Optical detectors
Particles
Urine analysis
(analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
IT Staining, biological
Stains, biological
(fluorescent; analyzer for analyzing urine material components)

IT 1239-45-8, Ethidium bromide 53213-93-7
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
 (Uses)
 (Analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
 IT 53213-93-7
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
 (Uses)
 (Analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
 RN 53213-93-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzoxazolium, 3-hexyl-2-[5-(3-hexyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L48 ANSWER 13 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:483433 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:92409
 TITLE: Analyzer for analyzing urine material components
 INVENTOR(S): Katayama, Masayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan; Symex Corporation
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
 CODEN: EPXDXW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 780680	A2	19970625	EP 1996-402791	199612 18
EP 780680	A3	19991215		
EP 780680	B1	20030917		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
TW 438973	B	20010607	TW 1996-85113825	199611 13
JP 09229926	A	19970905	JP 1996-318025	199611 28
JP 3313291	B2	20020812		
US 5731867	A	19980324	US 1996-767782	199612 17
CN 1159583	A	19970917	CN 1996-123289	199612 19
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-350712	199512 19

ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 1997

AB An analyzer for analyzing urine material components (e.g., blood cells, erythrocytes, casts, crystals, bacteria, etc.) includes: a sheath flow cell for forming a sample stream containing the urine material components; a light source for illuminating the sample stream; a section for detecting optical information from the illuminated material component particles; and an analyzing section for analyzing the material components; the analyzing section including section for extracting parameters from the detected optical information, a section for generating first and second distribution diagrams on the basis of the extracted parameters, an inputting section for inputting a domain in the first distribution diagrams, a domain determining section for clustering the material component particles according to the kind of material component to define a domain for each of the material components in at least one of the first and second distribution diagrams, and a section for computing the number of data points of material component particles simultaneously belonging to a domain in the first distribution diagram inputted from the inputting section and a domain in the second distribution diagram defined by the domain determining section. In accordance with the present invention, hemolytic-state erythrocytes can be discriminated from bacteria. Therefore, the number of the hemolytic-state erythrocytes and the total number of erythrocytes can be determined with high accuracy.

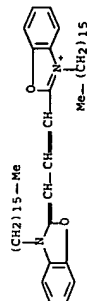
ICM G01N0013-14
 CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
 ST Section cross-reference(s): 13, 14, 73
 ST urine particle cell component analyzer; bacteria detection
 ST urine analyzer; blood cell detection urine analyzer; crystal
 ST detection urine analyzer; cast detection urine analyzer; erythrocyte
 ST detection urine analyzer hemolysis
 IT Bacteria (Eubacteria)
 IT Blood cell
 IT Clinical analyzers
 IT Epithelium
 IT Erythrocyte
 IT Hemolysis
 IT Leukocyte
 IT Light scattering
 IT Light sources
 IT Mucus
 IT Optical detectors
 IT Particles
 IT Streptococcus
 IT Urine analysis
 IT (analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
 IT Staining, biological
 IT Stains, biological
 IT (fluorescent; analyzer for analyzing urine material components)
 IT 1239-45-8, Ethidium bromide 53213-93-7
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
 (Uses)
 IT 53213-93-7
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
 (Uses)
 RN 53213-93-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzoxazolium, 3-hexyl-2-[5-(3-hexyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1,3-pentadienyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CN Benzoxazolium, 3-hexadecyl-2-[3-(3-hexadecyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CMW 161433-31-4
CMF C49 H77 N2 O2



CM 2

CMW 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4



REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 15 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:59903 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:180460
TITLE: Anion selective optodes: Development of a fluorescent fiber optic sensor for the determination of nitrite activity
AUTHOR(S): Barker, Susan L. R.; Shortreed, Michael R.; Kopelman, Raoul
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemistry, University Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1055, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1996), 2836 (Chemical, Biochemical, and Environmental Fiber Sensors VIII), 304-310

PUBLISHER: CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
SPE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jan 1997

AB The response of state of the art anion optodes often can not be described in a thermodynamically exact manner because the ionic strength within the membrane phase of such optodes changes during a titration incorporating lipophilic charge sites in the anion optode membranes provides a constant ionic strength in the membrane phase, the ability to measure anion activities, and a more thermodynamically describable system. This configuration was used to create a micrometer-sized nitrite-selective optode. Recent elucidation of the many biol. roles of nitric oxide (NO) has spurred interest in sensitive and selective detection of this mol. In biol. systems NO is converted to NO₂ within 30 s and the biol. concentration of NO₂ is normally on the micromolar level. The optode the authors prepared contains a selective vitamin B12 derivative ionophore, a fluorescent chromionophore (ETH 2439 or ETH 5350), and lipophilic charge sites. These components are entrapped in a highly plasticized PVC matrix which is

L48 ANSWER 14 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:424389 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:184942
TITLE: Application of potential-sensitive fluorescent dyes in anion- and cation-sensitive polymer membranes

AUTHOR(S): Mohr, Gerhard J.; Murkovic, Ivana; Lehmann, Frank; Haider, Christian; Wolfbeis, Otto S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Karl-Franzens University, Institute for Organic Chemistry, Heinrich St. 28, 8010, Graz, Austria
SENSORS AND ACTUATORS: B: Chemical (1997), B39(1-3), 239-245
CODEN: SANCBE; ISSN: 0925-4005

PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1997
AB The applicability of two potential-sensitive dyes (PDSs) for optical sensing of ions is reported. In particular, nitrate- and nitrite-responsive as well as K- and Hg-sensitive polymer membranes were developed. In general, membranes are composed of a plasticized polymer, an ion carrier and a fluorescent dye which optically transduces the extraction of the analyte ion in the polymer matrix. The nitrate sensor membrane is composed of rhodamine B octadecyl ester and the anion-exchange catalyst is tridodecylmethylammonium chloride. Both are dissolved in plasticized PVC. The nitrite sensor is based on the same dye and the same polymer matrix but with benzylbis(triphenylphosphine) Pd(II) chloride acting as the nitrite-selective carrier. The K sensor membrane consists of the carbocyanine dye DiOC16(3), valinomycin and a lipophilic borate salt. The Hg 'sensor' is based on the irreversible decomposition of borate by Hg ions and is composed of DiOC16(3) and borate only. All sensor membranes were studied in terms of signal change, sensitivity, stability, limits of detection and the selectivity for the analyte over interfering ions. The mechanism of the sensor membranes is discussed from changes of the microenvironment of solvatochromic dyes, which result in analyte-dependent signal changes.

CC 79-3 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)
IT Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT 7439-97-6, Mercury, analysis 7440-09-7, Potassium, analysis 14797-55-8, Nitrate, analysis 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) and cation-sensitive polymer membranes)
IT 161433-32-5, DiOC16(3)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(as potential-sensitive fluorescent dyes in potassium- and mercury-sensitive polymer membranes)
IT 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) (application of potential-sensitive fluorescent dyes in anion- and cation-sensitive polymer membranes)
RN 14797-65-0 HCAPLUS
CN Nitrite (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

O=N-O-

IT 161433-32-5, DiOC16(3)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(as potential-sensitive fluorescent dyes in potassium- and mercury-sensitive polymer membranes)
RN 161433-32-5 HCAPLUS

placed on the distal end of the fiber. Sensor characteristics such as limit of detection and reversibility are presented.

CC 79-2 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, analysis 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis

RL; ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(anion selective optodes; development of fluorescent fiber optic sensor for determination of nitrite activity)

IT 41085-99-8, 1,1'-Diocadecyl-3,3',3'-
tetramethylindocarbocyanine perchlorate 105360-52-9, Potassium
tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] borate 105736-91-2,
Cyanocobalaminic acid heptakis(2-phenylethyl ether)
RL; ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST
(Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(ionophore; fluorescent fiber optic sensor for determination of nitrite activity based on)

IT 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis

RL; ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(anion selective optodes; development of fluorescent fiber optic sensor for determination of nitrite activity)

RN 14797-65-0 HCAPLUS

CN Nitrite (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 41085-99-8, 1,1'-Diocadecyl-3,3',3'-
tetramethylindocarbocyanine perchlorate
RL; ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST
(Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(ionophore; fluorescent fiber optic sensor for determination of nitrite activity based on)

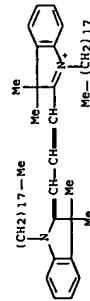
RN 41085-99-8 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indolium, 2-[3-(1,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1-propen-1-yl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-octadecyl-, perchlorate (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 40957-95-7

CMF C59 H97 N2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0

CMF Cl O4



REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L48 ANSWER 16 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:702021 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:16494
TITLE: Fluorescent labeling using microparticles with controllable Stokes shift

INVENTOR(S): Singer, Victoria L.; Haugland, Richard P.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Probes, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 26 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5, 362, 692.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5573909	A	19961112	US 1994-247108	199405 20

US 5326692	A	19940705	US 1992-882299	199205 13
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US 5326692	B1	19960430		
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AT 167311	T	19980715	AT 1993-913815	199305 07
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US 5723218	A	19980303	US 1995-484151	199506 07
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JP 2004002851	A	20040108	JP 2003-128429	200305 06
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JP 3689412	B2	20050831	US 1992-882299	A2 199205 13
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PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:

US 1990-509360	A3	199004 16
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US 1990-629466	B2	199012 18
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US 1991-786767	A3	199111 01
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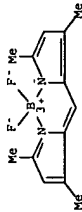
US 1992-843360	A2	199202 25
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US 1993-28319	A2	199303 08
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US 1993-38918	A3	199303 29
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US 1993-45758 A2 199304 08
 JP 1994-502684 A3 199305 07
 US 1994-246790 A2 199405 20
 US 1994-246847 A2 199405 20
 US 1994-247013 A2 199405 20
 US 1994-247108 A2 199405 20
 US 1995-375360 A2 199501 19
 US 1995-384945 A2 199502 06

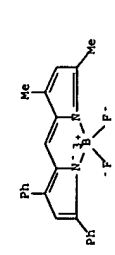
Microparticles
 Northern blot hybridization
 (fluorescent labeling using microparticles with controllable Stokes shift)
 Amino acids, analysis
 Bacteria (Eubacteria)
 Biopolymers
 DNA
 Glycolipids
 Glycoproteins, general, analysis
 Haptens
 Monosaccharides
 Nucleic acids
 Nucleotides, analysis
 Oligonucleotides
 Peptides, analysis
 Polysaccharides, analysis
 Proteins, general, analysis
 Receptors
 Virus
 mRNA
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (fluorescent labeling using microparticles with controllable Stokes shift)
 IT 21658-70-8P 126368-67-0P 152072-93-0P
 154793-49-4P 154793-50-7P 154827-68-6P
 183991-74-4P
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (fluorescent labeling using microparticles with controllable Stokes shift)
 IT 21658-70-8P 126368-67-0P 152072-93-0P
 154793-49-4P 154793-50-7P
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (fluorescent labeling using microparticles with controllable Stokes shift)
 RN 21658-70-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Boron, [2-[(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene- κ N)methyl]-3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrolato- κ N]difluoro-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



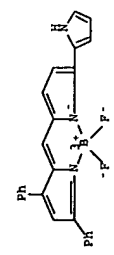
RN 126368-67-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Boron, [2-[(3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene- κ N)methyl]-3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrolato- κ N]difluoro-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER SOURCE(S):
 ED Entered STN: 27 Nov 1996
 AB The invention relates to methods for labeling or detecting 21 target materials using surface-coated fluorescent microparticles with unique characteristics. The unique microparticles used to practice the invention have 22 components: an external substance or coating that is selective for each target material and an internal mixture of multiple fluorescent dyes. The mixture of dyes is a series of 22 fluorescent dyes having overlapping excitation and emission spectra allowing efficient energy transfer from the excitation wavelength of the first dye in the series, transfer through the dyes in the series and re-emission as an optical signal at the emission wavelength of last dye in the series, resulting in a desired effective Stokes shift for the microparticle that is controlled through selection of appropriate dyes. The unique microparticles are combined with a sample thought to contain the target material(s) so that the microparticles label the target materials. The sample is then optionally illuminated, resulting in fluorescence of the microparticles that is used to detect 21 target materials. Examples are given of the detection of DNA, mRNA, cell surface receptors, centromeres on human chromosomes, cytochrome oxidase, nuclear antigens, etc.

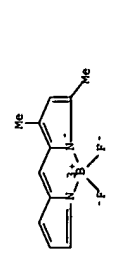
IC ICW C12Q0001-68
 ICS G01N0033-545
 INCL 435006000
 CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
 IT Section cross-reference(s): 15, 73, 80
 IT Cytometry
 (flow; fluorescent labeling using microparticles with controllable Stokes shift)
 IT Animal cell
 Centromeres
 Coliphage M13
 Energy transfer
 Fibroblast
 Fluorescent dyes
 Immunassay
 Latex
 Lymphocyte



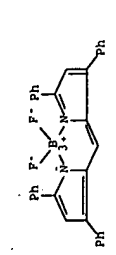
RN 152072-93-0 HCAPLUS
CN Boron, [5-[(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-KN)methyl]-2,2'-bi-1H-pyrrolo-2,5-bis(1H-pyrrolo-2-ylidene-KN)difluoro-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 154793-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Boron, [3,5-dimethyl-2-[(2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-KN)methyl]-1H-pyrrolo-2,5-bis(1H-pyrrolo-2-ylidene-KN)difluoro-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



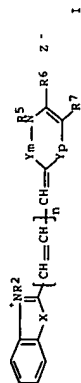
RN 154793-50-7 HCAPLUS
CN Boron, [2-[(3,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-KN)methyl]-3,5-diphenyl-1H-pyrrolo-2,5-bis(1H-pyrrolo-2-ylidene-KN)difluoro-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L48 ANSWER 17 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:506433 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:162751
TITLE: Fluorescent viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsymmetrical cyanine dyes
INVENTOR(S): Millard, Paul J.; Roth, Bruce L.; Yue, Stephen T.; Haugland, Richard P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Probes, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 26 pp.; Cont. of U. S. 5,436,134.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE:		English	
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:		8	
PATENT INFORMATION.			
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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US 5534416	A	19960709	US 1993-148847
			19931108
US 5436134	A	19950725	US 1993-90890
			19930712
US 5545535	A	19960813	US 1993-146328
			19931101
CA 2133765	A1	19941027	CA 1994-2133765
			19940413
CA 2133765 EP 675924	C A1	19991109 19951011	EP 1994-914173
			19940413
EP 675924	B1	20011212	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL			
AT 210703	T	20011215	AT 1994-914173
			19940413
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			19940413
JP 07196930	A	19950801	JP 1994-159824
			19940712
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			20050607
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			B2
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			19930712
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			US 1993-146328
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			US 1993-148847
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			W
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OTHER SOURCE(S):
 ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1996
 GI



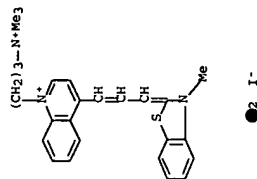
AB The invention relates to a method of analyzing the viability of a sample of cells using an aqueous solution comprising two fluorescent dyes. Dye I has the formula I where R2 is Cl-6 alkyl; Z- is a biol. compatible counterion; X is O, S, Se, or NR15, where R15 is H or Cl-6 alkyl; or CR16R17, where R16 and R17, which may be the same or different, are independently H or Cl-6 alkyl, or the carbons of R16 and R17 taken in combination complete a 5- or 6-membered saturated ring; and the benzazolium is optionally further substituted; n = 0, 1, or 2; Y is CR3CR4; p and m = 0 or 1, such that p + m = 1; R5 is a Cl-6 alkyl, Cl-6 alkenyl, Cl-6 polyalkenyl, Cl-6 alkynyl, or Cl-6 polyalkynyl group; or R5 is an OMEGA; R3, R4, R6 and R7, which may be the same or different, are independently H; or a Cl-6 alkyl, Cl-6 alkenyl, Cl-6 polyalkenyl, Cl-6 alkynyl or Cl-6 polyalkynyl group; or halogen; or OR8, SR8, (NR8R9), where R8 and R9, which may be the same or different, are independently H; or alkyl groups having 1-6 carbons; or 1-2 substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, aromatic, or heteroarom. rings, containing 1-4 heteroatoms, wherein the heteroatoms are O, N, or S. R8 and R9 taken in combination are (CH2)2L(CH2)2 where L = O, NR10, CH2 or a single bond where R10 is H or an alkyl group having 1-6 carbons; or OSO2R19 where R19 is Cl-6 alkyl, or Cl-6 perfluoroalkyl, or aryl; or an OMEGA; or R6 and R7, taken in combination are (CH2)v where v = 3 or 4, or R6 and R7 form a fused aromatic ring that is optionally further substituted; such that at least one of R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7, or a substituent on the aromatic ring formed by R6 and R7, is an OMEGA; where OMEGA is a cyclic substituent that is attached by a single bond. Fluorescent Dye II selectively stains either viable or nonviable cells with a detectable fluorescent response that is different from the fluorescent response of Dye I. The stained cells are illuminated at a suitable absorption wavelength, and the fluorescent response is detected to distinguish viable and nonviable cells based on the fluorescent response.

IC ICS G01N0033-00
 CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
 INCL 436034000

ST Section cross-reference(s): 28, 41
 cell viability detn fluorescent dye; stain fluorescent nucleic acid
 bacteria viability; animal cell viability detn fluorescent dye

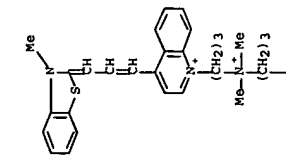
IT Animal cell
 Bacteria
 Cell
 Escherichia coli
 Fibroblast
 Lymphocyte
 Staphylococcus aureus
 (fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 Cytochemistry
 (flow, fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 Dyes, cyanine
 Staining, biological
 Staining, biological
 (fluorescent fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 Bacteria
 (gram-neg., fluorescent cell viability assay using

IT Bacteria
 cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 (gram-pos., fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 IT 157199-63-8, To-pro-3
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSES (Uses)
 (TO-PRO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 IT 166196-17-4, TO-TO 3
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSES (Uses)
 (TO-TO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 IT 157199-62-7, Yo-pro-3
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSES (Uses)
 (YO-PRO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 IT 156312-20-8, Yo-yo-3
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSES (Uses)
 (YO-YO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 IT 157199-63-8, To-pro-3
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USSES (Uses)
 (TO-PRO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 RN 157199-63-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolium, 1,1'-(1,3-propanediylbis[4-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl])-1,3-(trimethyammonio)propyl-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



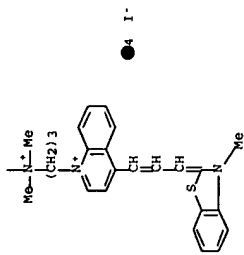
IT 166196-17-4, TO-TO 3
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 (TO-TO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 RN 166196-17-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolium, 1,1'-(1,3-propanediylbis[4-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl])-1,3-(trimethyammonio)propyl-, tetraiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



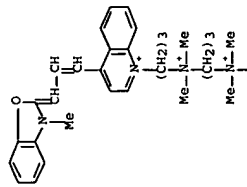
IT 156312-20-8, Yoyo-3
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 (Uses)
 (YO-YO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using
 cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 RN 156312-20-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolinium, 4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-1-propanediyl]bis[4-(3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1-propenyl)]-1-tetraiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

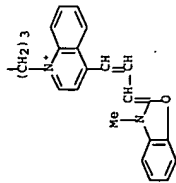
PAGE 2-A



IT 157199-62-7, Yo-pro-3
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 (Uses)
 (YO-PRO 3; fluorescent cell viability assay using
 cyclic-substituted unsym. cyanine dyes)
 RN 157199-62-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Quinolinium, 4-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-1-(3-(trimethylammonio)propyl)-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A





● I-

L48 ANSWER 18 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:990321 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:81103

TITLE: Flow cytometric analysis using lipophilic dye PKH-2 for adhesion of Vibrio cholerae to intestine 407 cells
 AUTHOR(S): Taguchi, Haruhiko; Osaka, Takao; Yamaguchi, Hiroyuki; Kaniya, Shigeru
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Microbiology, Kyorin University School Medicine, Mitaka, Tokyo, 181, Japan
 SOURCE: Microbiology and Immunology (1995), 39(11), 891-4
 CODEN: MIMDV; ISSN: 0385-5600

PUBLISHER: Center for Academic Publications Japan
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 19 Dec 1995
 AB A comparative study of indirect and direct flow cytometric anal. for adherence of Vibrio cholerae to intestine 407 cells was performed. The direct flow cytometric anal. employed the lipophilic dye PKH-2. It was concluded that direct flow cytometry using the lipophilic dye PKH-2 is useful and convenient for analyzing bacteria-host cell interactions since it does not require any specific antibody as the first antibody.

CC 9-4 (Biochemical Methods)
 ST Intestine adhesion Vibrio flow cytometry PKH2;
 adhesion; fluorescent dye staining bacteria adhesion intestine

IT Intestine
 Staining, biological
 Stains, biological
 Vibrio cholerae
 (flow cytometric anal. using lipophilic dye PKH-2 for adhesion of Vibrio cholerae to intestine 407 cells)

IT Adhesion
 (Bio-, flow cytometric anal. using lipophilic dye PKH-2 for adhesion of Vibrio cholerae to intestine 407 cells)
 IT Cytometry
 (flow, flow cytometric anal. using lipophilic dye PKH-2 for adhesion of Vibrio cholerae to intestine 407 cells)

IT 145687-07-6, PKH-2

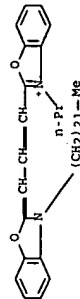
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

IT 145687-07-6, PKH-2

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(Uses)

PKH-2 for adhesion of Vibrio cholerae to intestine 407 cells)
 RN 145687-07-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzoxazolium, 2-[3-(3-dodecyl-2(3H)-benzoxazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-3-propyl-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● I-

L48 ANSWER 19 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:35449 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:35449

TITLE: Reagent and method for analyzing cells in urine
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamoto, Hiroyuki; Fujiwara, Chiyoze
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: EPKXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

EP 513762 A1 19921119 EP 1992-108078 199205 13

EP 513762 B1 19960904 199105 14

JP 04337459 A 19921125 JP 1991-109267 199205 12

JP 3070968 B2 20000731 199205 13

CA 2068471 A1 19921115 CA 1992-2068471 199105 14

CA 2068471 C 20031007 199205 12

AU 9216226 A 19921119 AU 1992-16226 199205 13

US 5693484 A 19971202 US 1994-329662 199410 26

PRIORITY APPL. INFO.: JP 1991-109267 A 199105 14

US 1992-881514 B1 199205 12

ED Entered STN: 03 Feb 1993

AB A reagent and a method for analyzing cells in urine are provided. The reagent comprises a compound containing a fluorescent dye, an osmolarity-compensating agent, and a buffer. The method involves diluting a urine sample and staining cells therein with the

reagent, irradiating the cells with light in the violet or blue wavelength region by using a flow cytometer, and measuring the forward- or side-scattered light and fluorescence from the cells. Leukocytes and epithelial cells could be classified in urine using a yellow-brown reagent (pH 8.5) containing neutral red, Na propionate, and Tris and Tricine buffers. An Ar ion laser emitting excitation light of 488 nm was employed as the light source; fluorescence of 520 nm was detected.

IC ICM G01N0333-50

CC ICS C120001-68

IT 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)

IT Animal cell

Bacteria

Erythrocyte

Leukocyte

(anal. of, in urine, fluorescent dye reagent for)

IT Cytometry

(flow, in cell anal. in urine with fluorescent dye

reagent)

IT Dyes

(fluorescent, reagent containing, for analyzing cells in urine)
 65-61-2, Acridine Orange 81-88-9, Rhodamine B 553-24-2, Neutral
 Red 989-38-8, Rhodamine 6G 1239-45-8, Ethidium bromide
 1745-32-0 2381-85-3, Cresyl Fast Violet 2465-27-2, Auramine O
 2465-28-4, Acridine Red 38 3028-97-5 4208-80-4, Basic Yellow 11
 4657-00-5, Astrazon Orange R 6359-45-1, Basic Violet 16
 6441-82-3, Astrazon Red 68 12627-64-4, Rhodamine S 15391-59-0,
 Darrow Red 16195-13-4 17372-87-1, Eosin Y
 18403-49-1 18472-87-2, Cyanosine 25535-16-4, Propidium
 Iodide 32835-24-8 62669-66-3, Rhodamine 19 perchlorate
 62669-70-9, Rhodamine 123 84195-77-7 103405-57-8 144746-54-3,
 Acronol Phloxine FFS

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

IT (reagent containing, for analyzing cells in urine)

RL: 16195-13-4 18403-49-1 32835-24-8

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(reagent containing, for analyzing cells in urine)

RN 16195-13-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzothiazolium, 3-methyl-2-[3-(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



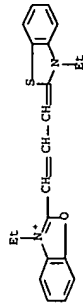
RN 18403-49-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzothiazolium, 3-ethyl-2-[3-(3-ethyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 32835-24-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzothiazolium, 3-ethyl-2-[3-(3-ethyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)-1-propenyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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46

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L3	306 SEA ABB-ON	PLU=ON	CYTOMETERS+ALL/CT	
L4	12748 SEA ABB-ON	PLU=ON	DYES/CW	

12 ANSWERS

L5 319858 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON DYES+ALI/CT
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L8 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON SAKAI Y7/AU
L9 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON KAWASHIMA Y7/AU
L10 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-50-3/RN
L11 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-49-0/CRN
L12 3127 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 1409.195/RID
L13 2974 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L12 AND X/ELS
L14 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON NITRITE/CN

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L28 9233 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON LIGHT SCATTERING/CT
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L29 375223 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON BACTERI7/OBI
L30 361911 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON MICR0B7/OBI
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L32 11982 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON STAIN7/OBI (L) BIOLOGICAL/CW
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(L27 OR L28)

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Mar 2007 VOL 146 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Mar 2007 (20070321/ED)

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'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> s l62 not (l45 or l46 or l47 or l48)
L63 2 l62 NOT (L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)

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L7 STR
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L12 2974 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU-ON L12 AND X/ELS
L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU-ON NITRITE/CN
L14 4681 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON SAKAI Y7/AU
L15 2285 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON KAWASHIMA Y7/AU
L16 958 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON INOUE J7/AU
L17 288 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON IKUCHI Y7/AU
L18 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON L15 AND L16 AND L17 AND L18
L19 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-49-0/RN
L20 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB-ON PLU-ON L10 OR L11 OR L22
L21 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON L23
L22 4814 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB-ON PLU-ON L8

ED Entered STN: 19 Apr 1996
 AB The color-changing system comprises an undercolor pan paint coloring composition comprising 20-99.9% water soluble resin and 0.1-20% water soluble undercolor dye whose coloring ability is destroyed in the presence of a pH 210 and/or in the presence of a reducing agent; and an overcolor composition comprising a colorant capable of maintaining its characteristic color in the presence of a pH 210 and/or in the presence of a reducing agent, and a base such that the pH of the overcolor composition 210 and/or a reducing agent. Also, the color-changing system comprises an undercolor coloring composition comprising 20-99.9% water soluble resin and 0.1-20% water soluble undercolor dye whose coloring ability is destroyed in the presence of a pH 54; and an overcolor coloring composition comprising a colorant capable of maintaining its characteristic color in the presence of a pH 54 and an acid such that the overcolor coloring composition pH 54; wherein 1 or both of the coloring compns. is a pan paint. A marker ink undercolor containing water 74.00, glycerin 20.00, Nuosept 95 0.50, premix (containing M-Pyrol 96.04, PVP K30 1.98, and Trojan Polyphase P-100 1.98), 2.50, Acid Red-92 3.00% in conjunction with a green pan paint overcolor containing PEG 4500 65.00, Pluracol P-2010 5.50, stearyl alc. 6.50, water 1.50, Carbowax 20000 3.00, Igepal CO 630 0.50%, citric acid 8.0, Acid Green-3 10.00.
 IC ICM C09D0011-02
 INCL 106-22B
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 ST color change system pan paint marker; acid dye overcolor color change system; marker undercolor acid dye; low pH sensitive dye marker; citric acid overcolor pan paint; dye acid stable overcolor pan paint; xanthene dye pH sensitive undercolor marker; polymethine dye acid stable overcolor.
 IT 77-92-9, Citric Acid, uses (pH modifying agent; color changing systems using pan paint compns. and markers)
 IT 77-92-9, Citric Acid, uses (pH modifying agent; color changing systems using pan paint compns. and markers)
 RN 77-92-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (CA INDEX NAME)

$$\text{HO}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{OH}}{\underset{\text{CO}_2\text{H}}{\text{C}}}$$

L63 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965-493388 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63-93388
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:17152f
 TITLE: Photometric determination of chloropiricin
 AUTHOR(S): Aamus, E.; Kuchenbecker, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Techn. Univ., Berlin
 SOURCE: Presenius' Zeitschrift fuer Analytische Chemie (1965), 213(4), 266-73
 CODEN: ZACFAU; ISSN: 0016-1152
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
 AB NO2CC13 (I) reacts with C5H5N, KCN, and NaOH to yield a yellow substance which reacts with barbituric acid in acid medium to form a polymethine dye. Either the dye (578 mp) or the yellow substance (405 mp) can be measured for the determination of I.
 CC 2 (Analytical Chemistry)
 IT Spectra, visible and ultraviolet

(of polymethine dyes, from chloropiricin reaction product with barbituric acid, KCN, pyridine or Na hydroxide)
 IT 67-32-7, Barbituric acid 110-86-1, Pyridine 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide (in trichloronitromethane determination)
 IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide (in trichloronitromethane determination)
 RN 1310-73-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 NA-OH
 => d his nofile
 (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:59:14 ON 22 MAR 2007)
 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:59:27 ON 22 MAR 2007
 E CYTOMETRY/CT
 L1 29 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON CYTOMETRY (L) FLOW+ALL/CT
 L2 10 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON CYTOMETRY (L) FLOW/CT
 E CYTOMETERS/CT
 L3 306 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON CYTOMETERS-ALL/CT
 E CYTOMETERS (L) FLOW/CT
 L4 127448 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON DYES/CN
 E DYES/CT
 L5 319858 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON DYES+ALL/CT
 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:17 ON 22 MAR 2007
 ACTIVATE TODAY/Q
 STR
 L6 ACTIVATE HA667/A
 STR
 L7 STR
 L8 5602 SEA SSS FUL L7
 L9 1 SEA SUB-L8 SSS SAM L6
 L10 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-50-3/RN
 L11 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-49-0/CEN
 L12 3127 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 1409.195/RED
 L13 2974 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L12 AND X/ELS.
 L14 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON NITRITE/CN
 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:59:50 ON 22 MAR 2007
 L15 4681 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON SAKAI Y7/AU
 L16 2265 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON KAWASHIMA Y7/AU
 L17 958 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON INOUE J7/AU
 L18 288 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON IKEUCHI Y7/AU
 L19 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L15 AND L16 AND L17 AND L18
 SEL RN
 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:01:04 ON 22 MAR 2007
 L20 57 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (7803-49-8/BI OR 10182-91-9/BI OR 10182-92-0/BI OR 107-35-7/BI OR 107-95-9/BI OR 107-96-0/BI OR 108-98-5/BI OR 110-15-6/BI OR 110-17-8/BI OR 1119-97-7/BI OR 121-57-3/BI OR 1310-73-2/BI OR 1333-74-0/BI OR 13881-91-9/BI OR 14797-65-0/BI OR 15053-09-5/BI OR 150749-57-8/BI OR 15461-40-2/BI OR 157199-63-8/BI OR 166196-17-4/BI OR 189148-50-3/BI OR 24147-36-2/BI OR 335080-22-3/BI OR 33669-61-3/BI OR 361544-71-0/BI OR 361544-72-1/BI OR 50-21-5/BI OR 50-81-7/BI OR 52-90-4/BI OR 5329-14-6/BI OR 56-40-6/BI OR 56-84-8/BI OR 56-85-9/BI OR 56-86-0/BI OR 57-13-6/BI OR 60-24-2/BI OR 60-32-2/BI OR 63-68-3/BI OR 63-74-1/BI OR 6303-21-5/BI OR 68-11-1/BI

OR 6899-10-1/BI OR 70-18-8/BI OR 70-47-3/BI OR 74-89-5/B
1 OR 7440-44-0/BI OR 7558-79-4/BI OR 76433-27-7/BI OR
76433-25-9/BI OR 7647-01-0/BI OR 77-92-9/BI OR 7704-34-9/
BI OR 7778-77-0/BI OR 7782-44-7/BI OR 7782-95-2/BI OR
877-24-7/BI OR 89-65-6/BI)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:01:16 ON 22 MAR 2007
1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L19 AND L20

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:04:02 ON 22 MAR 2007
1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 189148-49-0/RN
2 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L10 OR L11 OR L22

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:04:43 ON 22 MAR 2007
7 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L23
4814 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L8
1764 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L13
10134 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON FLOW/OBI (L) CITONET7/OBI
9213 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON LIGHT SCATTERING/CT
E LIGHT SCATTERING/CT
E E3+ALL

375223 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON BACTERI7/OBI
361911 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON MICROB7/OBI
35812 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON EUBACTERI7/OBI
11982 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON STAIN7/OBI (L) BIOLOGICAL/CW
12748 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON DYES/CW
2439 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (L25 OR L26) AND (L32 OR L33)
95 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (L25 OR L26) AND (L32 OR L33) AND
(L27 OR L28)
17 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (L25 OR L26) AND (L32 OR L33) AND
(L27 OR L28) AND (L29 OR L30 OR L31)
5 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L26 AND L36
17315 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L14
6 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L38 AND (L25 OR L26)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:23:56 ON 22 MAR 2007
1 SEA SUB-L8 SSS SAM L6
12 SEA SUB-L8 SSS FUL L6
SAV HA753A/A L41

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:26:02 ON 22 MAR 2007
9 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L41
7 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L42 NOT (L36 OR L39)
8 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18) AND (L25
OR L26)
8 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (L19 OR L44)
6 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L24 NOT L45
2 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L42 NOT (L45 OR L46)
19 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (L36 OR L39) NOT (L45 OR L46 OR L47)
19 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON (L36 OR L39) NOT (L45 OR L46 OR L47)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:56:36 ON 22 MAR 2007
1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON SODIUM HYDROXIDE/CN
1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON 1119-97-7/RN
1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON SULFAMIC ACID/CN
1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON CITRIC ACID/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:58:18 ON 22 MAR 2007
99303 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L49 OR SODIUM HYDROXIDE/OBI OR
NACOH/OBI

2296 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L50 OR TETRADECYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM
BROMIDE/OBI OR TETRADECYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM/OBI
4994 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L51 OR SULFAMIC ACID/OBI
67085 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L52 OR CITRIC ACID/OBI
1515 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON POLYMETHINE DYE7/OBI
1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L53 AND L57

L59 0 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L54 AND L57
L60 0 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L55 AND L57
L61 1 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L56 AND L57
L62 2 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61
L63 2 SEA ABB-ON PLU-ON L62 NOT (L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)

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